All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT

The Entire Stock of

$20,000

Worth of

SHOES

To be Sold

At Cost.

All Goods Marked In Plain Figures.

The Entire Stock Must be Sold In 30 Days.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf and vici Kid Shoes, Lace or Congress,
Former Price $5.00, Cost $3.60

Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $4.00, cost $2.75.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $3.00, cost $2.25.

Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price $2.50, cost $1.75.

Men's fine Satin Calf Shoes, former price $2.00, cost $1.50.

Men's $1.50 Shoes, cost $1.10.

Men's $1.25 Shoes, cost 93c.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Dongola Button Shoes,

common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $3, cost $2.20.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.50, cost $1.87

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.00, cost $1.37.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.50, cost $1.15.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.75, cost $1.25.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.50, cost $1.10.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.00, cost 65c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, Patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 83c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Patent Tip Button Shoes, former price $1, cost 75c.

Child's Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Child's Grain Spring Heel School Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Infant Shoes, former price 75c, cost 66c.

Infant Shoes, former price 50c, cost 35c.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.75, cost 1.37.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.50, cost 1.15.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1.25, cost one dollar.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1, cost 88c.

Ladies' Slippers at Cost.

Men's Low Shoes at Cost.

Now is your chance to secure a Bargain in Shoes.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

Any person wishing to purchase the entire Stock, fixtures and good will can do so by calling at the store.

A. Shrier,

108 Market Street.

arch 1 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.—NO. 159. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,095

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,
No. 9 North Front Street.

In accordance with our custom of making a special sale of new high-grade goods at the beginning of each season, We shall place the following incomparable bargains on special counters to-morrow.

"What Speaks Better than Prices?"

The following great attractions include but a few of our splendid special bargains for this week—

Colored Dress Goods.

16 inch all wool imperial Serges, in tan, navy, brown, gray, Reseda and fawn, 60c per yard.

38 inch two toned Novelties in elegant shades of green, blue, heliotrope and plum, at 50c a yard.

50 inch English Plaid Checks in a new variety of Spring colors. 50 inch Silk and wool French novelties in new and handsome changeable colors at $1.00 per yard.

Yard wide small Shepherd's Plaid Checks, in many combination colors and all wool at 25c per yard.

40 inch all wool Scotch cheviot Mixtures in new spring colorings at 50c a yard.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, Smith & Angell dye, Trunk Top's, 33⅓c pr.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, Smith & Angell's dye, warranted, 25c.

Children's double knee ribbed cotton Hose, excellent and spleadid wearing quality, only 12c per pair.

Children's Guaranteed Fast Black Ribbed Hose only 10c pair.

Men's White and Night Shirts.

Men's white Muslin Night Shirts, 50 inch long, neatly trimmed on the collar and bosom, made from A 1 muslin, only 50, 75c and $1.

Men's New York mills Nonpareil muslin Shirts, all hand-made button holes, full 36 inches long, double stitched all through, gathered in the back, linen bosom, three ply, reinforced in the front, 50c, 75c and $1.

Men's Fine Laundered Shirts, colored bosoms, collars and cuffs, latest styles, only $1.50 each.

Barker & Rocket brands in Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

CORSETS.

200 Warner's Health and Sonnetti Corsets, worth $1, this week 75c pair.

Silks—colored.

Fancy Gros de Londres new and select designs in stripes and broche effects and medium light tints, $1.

Fancy Japanese Silk, pretty colors

Printed India Silk in a strong and durable quality, only 35, 40 and 50c.

Black Silks.

Japanese Habutai 50 and 75c yard.
Satin Duchess $1 and 1.25 a yard.
Gross Grain 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.
Moire One Dollar a yard.
Muscovite 1.25 and 1.50 a yard.
Taffeta 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.
Armure 1.00 and 1.25 a yard.

Ladies' Shirt Waists in percale, large sleeves, very latest cut in collars and cuffs, exquisite patterns.

Chemisettes.

They are here again in the newest and most desirable styles, in colors and black, also black and white.

We have on hand about a hundred dozen pure white Pearl Buttons, best quality, really worth 75c dozen, from the size of a nickel to that of a 25c piece. This week only 25c a dozen.

Laces and Embroideries.

We have the most beautiful line we have ever had the pleasure of showing to the Wilmington trade.

They are here in endless variety, as beautiful and bewildering as a dream. Those who have not examined this line have failed to see the essence of this year's productions.

Hosiery.

We sell more Hosiery than all the merchants in the city put together. Why? Because we handle Smith and Angell's Fast Black, They cost us more money than other brands, but we sell them for the same price. Every pair guaranteed in color and in wear. Try them.

Special attention given mail orders.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

mar 17 tf

OUTLINES.

Wreck on the Southern Railroad—a vestibule train derailed in Georgia; no passengers hurt. —— A blizzard at Roanoke, Va. —— Movements of United States war-ships. —— The price of Coates' thread has been reduced 20 per cent. —— A negro woman hanged by a mob in Tennessee for house-burning. —— Norfolk & Southern Railroad dividend. —— Tennessee State officials implicated in a scandal. —— Suicide of a bank cashier. —— Death of a famous race-horse. —— Heavy snow at Fortress Monroe. —— A simoon in Texas—air filled with sand; houses blown down; snow and wind in Missouri and Illinois; railways obstructed. —— Washington news—the Hawaiian Minister; ex-Senator Ransom will leave for Mexico Friday. —— Fifteen indictments charging twenty men with murder during the troubles in New Orleans. —— Serious complications threatened through encroachment of European powers in Nicaragua and Venezuela—a Cabinet council called at the White House to consider the situation. —— Justifiable homicide—a negro killed while attempting to force his way into a lady's room, —— Base ball games played yesterday. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been firm at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 6⅝ cents; middling uplands 6⅝ cents; wheat ½c closing steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60¼ cents; afloat 62 cents; corn scarce, firm and dull; No. 2 at elevator 52¾ cents; afloat 54¼ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and steadyat 36½ @36⅝ cents; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.60@1.65.

It doesn't take a very big thing to make some towns proud. Lambertville, N. J., is now bragging about a new baby which is less than 10 inches long and weighs only 33 ounces.

A French scientist announces that as a reliable annihilator of germicides there is nothing equal to cigar smoke. He is right. There is some cigar smoke which would not only lay out all the germicides within reach, but anything else with an organization less vulnerable than that of a crocodile.

The largest diamond in the world, weighing 971 carats, has recently been presented to the Pope by the President of the Transvaal Republic. It was found by an African Chief in the mines at Yagusfontain, and is said to be almost perfect, the only blemish being a tiny spot invisable to the naked eye.

Some one with a keen sense of the eternal fitness of things has suggested that Star Route Elkins, of West Virginia, as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for the Presidency next time. Stephen, the Star Router, would be a typical candidate. He has all the qualifications—a record and a "bar'l."

Discussing the income tax in the U. S. Supreme Court, ex-Senator Edmunds asked, "How long can the Government last under a system which allows those who pay nothing to tax their fellow citizens!" It never occurred to this distinguished Republican to ask that question when his party was fixing up the reconstruction business in the South.

Some sea captains stand on ceremony, if they are old salts. But it seems as if the captain of the Mayfair might have been somewhat too punctilious when he didn't offer aid to the Spanish cruiser Reina Argente, which he thought was in a foundering condition, because she didn't ask for it. The Reina Argente is now supposed to be at the bottom of the sea somewhere on the coast of Africa.

John Jacob, a Choctaw Chief, had a close shave in the Indian Territory a few days ago. He was sentenced to be shot, was brought out, had taken off his shoes and painted the spot over his heart for his executioner to aim at, and had taken his seat waiting for the sheriff tc pull the trigger, when a horseman galloped up with a reprieve, granting him a hearing before the supreme court. Then John Jacob put on his shoes, rubbed off that paint and smiled a smile that could be seen four miles off.

When "a recognized authority on international law," in Washington, who endorses the position taken by Secretary Gresham in the matter of firing at the Allianca by that Spanish cruiser, was asked what this Government would do in the event that Spain failed to make satisfactory response to Secretary Gresham's demands, he replied: "Well then in such an unfriendly aspect of affairs all the United States authorities need do would be to relax their vigilance at Tampa and other ports, and the Cuban question would soon settle itself." Spain understands this and this is a sufficient reason why she will not be slow in making the amende.

Everybody that has tried the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee pronounce it the best for the money. †

The people of the State of New Jersey have discovered that they have been swindled in the furniture deals that were made for the State buildings and that they had to pay more than two prices for what they got and for lots that they never got.

The organized military force of the United States consists of 9,505 commissioned officers, 24,410 non-commissioned officers, 107,394 privates, and 4,047 musicians. The number of men available for military duty is 9,582,806.

A Northern contemporary discusses strikes under the heading "common sense and strikes." There is no common sense nor any other kind of sense in strikes. They are animated stupidity from the word go.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the culture and uses of the peanut. The next thing Secretary Morton knows some one will charge him with engaging in peanut politics.

As population decreasers the trolley cars of Brooklyn are a success. In the three years they have been in operation one hundred people have been killed by them.

Washington dispatches say that the President stands by Secretary Gresham in his demands on Spain. Nobody thought he would do anything else.

A new type-setting machine is said to have been invented by a French monk, which is operated by electricity and will set 50,000 letters per hour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. Shrier—Selling out.
D. L. Gore—Seed potatoes.
Katz & Polvogt—Spring opening.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— New York truck dealers report kale 60c.@$1.00; Spinach $1.20@1.50.

— Local forecat: Colder Thursday; northwest winds, increasing in force.

— The latest quotation for Southern eggs in New York, at wholesale, is 11½ cents.

— Ex-chief Jno. G. Oldenbuttel is said to be an aspirant for the position of Chief of the Fire Department.

— The death of Col. J. T. Roper, of Laurinburg, is announced. He was nearly 80 years of age, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Richmond county.

— Persons wanting the American Encyclopædic Dictionary are notified that they must order the entire work (49 Parts) at once, as the business will be closed up at the end of the present month.

— The court martial of Lieut. Frank Wilkes of the Charlotte Division of Naval Reserves which was to have been held here to-day, has been postponed until next Tuesday the 26th inst.

—The Haytian brig *Georges* cleared yesterday for Port-de-Paix, Hayti, with 60,940 feet lumber and 6,000 shingles, valued at $799. Vessel by Geo. Harriss, Son & Co., cargo by S. & W. H. Northrop.

— John Dixon, colored, charged with assault and battery on Andrew Brown, colored, in Justice Fowler's court, was acquitted, and Brown, the prosecutor, was ordered to pay the costs in the case. Failing in this he was committed to jail.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday, 326 bales; same day last year, 36 bales.

— Middling cotton sold not long ago in this market at 4⅞ cents. Yesterday there were sales at 5⅜ cents per pound.

— New York futures closed firm and 12 points higher than closing prices Tuesday. March and April opened at 6.34 and closed 6.37; May, 6.31; June, 6.28; July opened 6 28 and closed 6.31; August, 6.31 and closed 6.35; September, 6 34 and closed 6.38; October, 6.37 and closed 6.42; November, 6.42 and closed 6.46; December, 6 47 and closed 6 50.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—186 bales cotton. 38 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—26 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 89 bbls rosin, 87 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—81 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 103 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Parker's flat—20 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 30 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar.

Sloan's raft—13 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 149 bbls rosin, 117 bbls tar.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 326 bales, spirits turpentine, 64 casks; rosin, 371 bbls; tar, 274 bbls; crude turpentine, 9 bbls.

Machine Auction To-day.

The sewing machine auction to be held yesterday was postponed on account of rain. If the weather is clear to-day it will take place at 10 o'clock, at the stand formerly occupied by I. H. Weil, No. 12 North Front street. If you want to buy a sewing machine at your own price, be sure and attend the sale. †

You can save money by buying the Oriole" brand roasted coffee. †

FOR THREE COUNTIES ONLY.

An Act to Amend Chapter Seventy-Nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-One for the Protection of Birds in Mecklenburg, Wilson and Montgomery Counties.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That section one, chapter seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one be amended as follows: by striking out the words "fifteenth day of March and the first day of November" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first day of February and the fifteenth day of November."

Sec. 2. That this act shall apply only to Mecklenburg, Wilson and Montgomery counties.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Ratified this the 28th day of February, A. D. 1895.

SHOT A NEGRO DEAD.

Mr. Walter Brem's Nephew Kills a Man in Lincolnton.

A fatal shooting affair occurred last night in Lincolnton, says the Charlotte *News* of yesterday; in which Mr. E. W. Ward, Jr., a nephew of Mr. Walter Brem, of Charlotte, shot and killed a negro in self defence.

It appears that "blind tigers" have been in operation in that town and the officers have been making an effort to break them up. Last night the sheriff summoned Mr. Ward as a special deputy and the two raided a "blind tiger" operated by a negro named Ceph Logan. They arrested Logan, and Mr. Ward was in the act of handcuffing him, when Logan's partner, a negro named Johnston, appeared advancing on Ward, saying, "Don't you put the cuffs on Logan." The negro at the same time drew a pistol, but before he could fire Mr. Ward shot and killed him. It was clearly a case of self-defence.

A Sort of Go-As-You-Please.

It will interest many North Carolinians, who like to keep up with the sensational movements of Rev. Tom Dixon, to know that he has engaged the Academy of Music, in New York, and on April 1st the Church of the People will be formally started. He says services will be held every Sunday morning. He intends to introduce deaconesses, half of the Board of Deacons to be composed of women from the congregation.

In speaking of his proposed new church he says he will have three assistants, one of whom will be a Universalist. Members of the new church will be immersed or baptized, as they prefer.

Criminal Court Judges.

The Asheville correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says: Mr. H. G. Ewart was here to-day. He and Judge Jones, who was sworn in yesterday before Judge Graham, agreed to submit the controversy without action under the Code. Judge Graham will hear the case soon, and from his decision it will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It is expected that a decision will be rendered before the next term of the Criminal Court in April.

Revenue Cotton Officers.

Under the law which was engrafted in the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the retirement of officers in the Revenue-cutter service, the Secretary of the Treasury will in a few days convene a board before which some of these officers will be ordered for examination as to their qualifications for continuing on duty on the active list. Although the appropriation made by the last Congress is not sufficient to retire more than eight of these officers with the pay of their grade, the Secretary has determined to make a clean sweep, and retire or place on waiting orders about thirty. This will give an opportunity for promotions all along the line, and will greatly increase the efficiency of the Revenue-cutter service.

It Is Just Too Bad.

The Star is in receipt of the following melancholy epistle from a noted lexicographer of Maxton:

Maxton, N. C., March 19, 1895.

editor of the a. m. Star:

inclozed u will fine the left hine fut of a graiv-yard rabit, at leas he is in a graiv-yard now. His las reques waz that u mite git his left hine-fut, az he new u wud prise it moor than eny 1 elce. Sow i hear bi sene it toe u, beleavin that the weeshis ov the dyein shud bee respecktid. Yores truell,

R. A. Bit, Esq.

Southwest Storm Signal.

The southwest storm signal was displayed yesterday at 11 a. m., at the Wilmington station. A storm was central in Tennessee, moving northeast, and expected to cause brisk to high winds on the South Atlantic coast, and easterly shifting to westerly winds on the Middle Atlantic. Signals were also ordered at stations along the coast from Savannah to Baltimore.

At 7.30 p. m., the southwest signal was changed to northwest by Weather Bureau Observer Graham.

Cape Fear River.

A dispatch from Raleigh to Weather Bureau Observer Graham, from Raleigh yesterday at noon, said:

Expect considerable rise of Cape Fear river within the next few days, possibly up to or above danger line at Fayetteville.

Tuesday at 8 a. m. there was 18 feet water in the river at Fayetteville; a fall of 22 feet in the previous 24 hours.

U. S. Commissioners' Court.

Jacob J. Brown, a white man from Onslow county, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Bunting yesterday charged with illicit distilling. At the conclusion of the investigation Brown was required to give bond in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, and failing to give the bond he was committed to jail.

Barque Marion S. Harriss.

The barque *Marion S. Harriss* leaves this morning at 6 o'clock for Port Spain, Trinidad, with a cargo of lumber. Returning, a cargo of sugar will be taken on at a port in Cuba for New York or Philadelphia. She has a crew all told of eleven, including Mr. W. M. Atkinson, boatswain; Mr. C. D. Maffitt, logger; Mr. Starr Johnson, second mate; Mr. Sam Strange, Fayetteville, landsman.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Julius Hahn left last night for Western North Carolina.

— Mr. T. Jeff. Smith returned yesterday from New York city.

— Hon. R. T. Bennett, of Wadesboro, was in the city yesterday.

— Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Dr. Frank V. Fowlkes, representing "Mellin's Food," was a visitor at the Star office yesterday.

— Ex-Sheriff W. J. Sutton, of Bladen county, is very sick. His son, Mr. David B. Sutton, left here yesterday for his home to be at his bedside.

— Since the adjournment of the Legislature Representative French has been quite sick at his home in New Pendover county, but his condition is now favorable to early recovery.

— Messrs. A. P. Caldwell, North Carolina; G. W. Garrison, Polkton; E. G. Langley, Winston; Ben W. Southerland, Mt. Olive; E. B. Lewis, Laurinburg; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro; N. S. Gibson, South Carolina, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

HIS THROAT CUT.

The Telegraph Operator at Blacksburg, S. C., Nearly Murdered by Burglars.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Shelby, N. C., March 20.—Night Operator Stewart, at the Southern Railway depot, Blacksburg, S. C., was nearly murdered this morning by burglars, who cut his throat in two places after having broken into the depot with the intent to steal. They secured about $10 which was in the cash drawer. Just previous to this, burglars broke into G. A. Parker's store, but failed to open the safe. After cooking some eggs they left, taking some fancy groceries. At last accounts Stewart was still unconscious.

Musical Entertainment at the Y. M. C. A.

A musical entertainment will be given in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. building to-morrow night. Each member of the Association, it is announced, will receive through the mail a programme card, which, presented at the door, will admit the member and one friend—either lady or gentleman. Only members and those who have special invitations will be admitted. The following is the programme for the evening:

Trio—"Queen of the Night," Mrs. Westbrook and Messrs. U. M. and C. H. Robinson.
Piano Solo—Miss Margaret Gibson.
Duet—"A Night in Venice," Mrs. Westbrook and Mr. H. M. Emerson.
Solo—Selected, Miss Mary Bridgers.
Trio—"Memory," Miss Bridgers, Mrs. Westbrook, Mr. Emerson.
Solo—"The Silver Line," Mrs. Westbrook.
Quartette—"Parting," Messrs. Emerson, Harris, Robinson and Robinson.

BARBED WIRE FENCES.

An Act For the Protection of Travellers on Public Roads Against Barbed Wire Fences.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to erect or construct a barbed wire fence along any public road or highway unless they put a railing or plank on top of said fence not less than three inches in width.

Section 2. That every person who shall violate section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, besides being liable to any one damaged by erection of said fence.

Section 3. That this act shall apply to the counties of Rowan, Swain, Haywood, Bladen, Granville, Davie, Catawba, Greene, Richmond, Stokes, Rutherford, Forsyth, Yadkin Brunswick, Durham, Wilkes, Stanly, Alamance, Cumberland, Iredell and Macon.

Section 4. That this act shall be in force from and after January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six (1896).

Ratified this the 21st day of February, A. D. 1895.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 50°; 8 p. m., 47°; maximum, 56°; minimum, 47°; mean, 52°.

Rainfall for the day .59; rainfall for the month up to date 2.94 inches.

Forecasts for To-day.

For Virginia, fair, preceded by local snows in southern portion, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature.

For North Carolina, generally fair, clearing in the early morning, northerly winds, frosts, followed by slowly rising temperature.

For South Carolina, much colder and fair weather, northerly winds.

To the Democratic Voters of the Fifth Ward.

You are called on to meet at the Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Hall, Friday night, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment as member of the Board of Audit and Finance to represent your Ward. You have a Democrat in your Ward whose qualifications for this position are not surpassed by those of any citizen of Wilmington. That Democrat is W. A. Riach. Select him, and you will be well represented.

† Business Interests

Dry Goods Opening.

The progressive dry goods house of Katz & Polvogt have been preparing night and day during the past three weeks for their spring opening, which will commence to-night. Over one thousand styles of dress goods and silks will be displayed, in fact everything in all their department will be shown to its fullest advantage. The firm have made an effort to secure music for the occasion, but up to the time this goes to press we were unable to learn whether they were successful. Mr. Rheder, of the florest firm, has charge of the floral decorations. The opening will be a great treat, and we would suggest to our readers to be on hand. †

— The United States Marine Band is the next attraction at the Opera House. It comes for matinee and night performanee March 30th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street,

Watch Daily Bulletin on Our Windows.

We Set the Pace.

No combination of words in fine phrases can add force to the plain statement that we are selling many new and seasonable goods at Half Value.

48th ANNUAL

Spring Opening!

Thursday & Friday Evenings,
8 to 10 p. m.

Dress Goods,
Silks,
Wash Fabrics,
Kid Gloves,
Corsets,
Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Capes,
Children's Reefer
Mattings,
Shades,
LACE CURTAINS,

Will be sold the trade at lower prices than ever before.

We have made great improvement for this Spring's business, and the results we are getting demonstrate to us how much our efforts are being appreciated.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

100 Sewing Machines

At Auction!

To go to the Highest Bidder!

These Machines consist of the Singer, New Home and Wheeler & Wilson, and every standard make of Sewing Machine.

Machines can be inspected at No. 12 North Front street, formerly occupied by J. H. Weil, next to Kasprowicz & Gherken's Cigar store.

Auction Wednesday and Thursday,

10 to 12 a. m. Machines can be seen Tuesday morning, and will be sold at private sale previous to auction

Katz & Polvogt.

mch 17 tf

E. R. POTATOES.

25 bbls. Choice

Early Rose

Potatoes.

D. L. GORE'S.

mar 21 D&W tf

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER; and Excellent for Placing Under Carets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Giles & Murchison Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2.575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin today.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfully,

H. Walters,	D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth,	Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach,	H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French,	J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall,	J. W. Norwood,

march 7 Directors.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers

American, English And German

Hardware

Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition &c.

sep 23 tf

Syrup & Molasses.

25 barrels VANILLA DRIPS.
25 barrels plain SYRUP.
30 barrels P. R. Molasses.
20 barrels Cuba MOLASSES.
50 barrels N. O. MOLASSES.
20 barrels Sugar House MOLASSES
20 barrels Pure SEED POTATOES.
All at lowest prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
229 North Water Street,
march 17 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Wednesday, March
YEMASSEE,	Saturday, March 16
CROATAN,	Saturday March 2

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Monday, March
ONEIDA,	Sunday, March 3
CROATAN,	Sunday, March 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

FANITA,	Tuesday, March 19

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.

SHEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

mar 12 tf

University of North Carolina vs. Geo. W. Davis and E. K. Bryan.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made in the above-entitled cause, the undersigned commissioners will sell the following-described property, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, for cash, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M., on April 19, 1895, to-wit—

1. A lot of land in the city of Wilmington beginning in the west line of Fourth street 66 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, thence west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

2. Also a lot in said city beginning in the west line of Fourth street 99 feet south from the intersection of Fourth and Brunswick streets, runs west 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence east 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

3. Also a lot beginning in the east line of Third street 99 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

4. Also a lot beginning in the eastern line of Third street 99 feet south from the intersection of Third and Brunswick streets, thence east 165 feet, thence south 33 feet, thence west 165 feet, thence north 33 feet to the beginning.

All of the above described parcels of land being parts of Lot 9, Block 263 of the said city of Wilmington.

March 19, 1895. Geo. H. Howell, David B. Sutton, Commissioners. mch 20 30t

D. O'Connor,

Real Estate Agent, Wil



mington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash used on improved city real estate june 24 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MORNING, MAR. 21, 1895

SOURCES OF FUTURE WEALTH.

Yesterday we spoke of the South as the future field for investment, incidentally gave a few of the reasons therefor, and called attention to the great progress which had been made in industrial endeavor within the past two and a half decades, a progress which will be the more appreciated when it is remembered that two and a half decades ago but little was known in the South of some of the industries in which so much progress has since been made. Up to that time the thought of mining iron or coal for commercial purposes entered into the minds of very few. To them the making of iron was a new art which they had to study and learn, but they did study and learn it, and since then the handling of iron and coal have become great and annually increasing industries, both of which will in the no distant future assume proportions which will overtop the figures now as those of today do the figures of twenty years ago.

This may seem like an extravagant statement, but it is modesty itself compared with an assertion made twenty years ago that either of these industries would within twenty years reach the proportions they have attained. There were even prophets of disaster then who predicted failure in both, for two reasons; one because they underrated the capacity and energy of the Southern men who had no training and no experience in these lines; the other, because the prophets had no conception of the vast resources with which the South was endowed for the building up of such industries. Neither they nor any one else had any just conception of the vast area of the South underlaid with iron and coal, or of the proximity of these to each other, offering the most favorable conditions for their utilization and combination in the industries when both are necessary, or as commercial factors when taken separately.

There are both iron and coal fields, at intervals, extending from Maryland to the Rio Grande, and from North Carolina to the Indian Territory, scores of them, some of which have never had the crust broken upon them for working purposes, and others, which have been partially explored, so immense that figures fail to give an accurate idea of their possibilities. If all the iron and coal mines of the rest of the world were closed to-day enough have been located and brought to light in the South to supply the world's demands for centuries to come, and then the available deposits would not begin to be exhausted.

Another remarkable fact in this connection, and a very important one, too, is that owing to the geological formations the deposits of both iron and coal are near the surface, which makes the mining easy and inexpensive compared with similar work in other mining regions where both are mined hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet below the surface. In many of the mines in the South the cars are run right up to the tunnels and loaded by machinery with little handling and lifting expense, bringing the cost of mining and starting for market down to the bed-rock figures.

When we consider the number of coal fields in the South, and that their aggregate area covers many thousands of square miles, we may form some vague idea of their possibilities as world suppliers when it is stated that one of the veins in the Dan river coal field in this State, which is not more than three miles in diameter, has coal enough in it to supply North Carolina for a hundred years. When we come to the Chatham field, another comparatively small in area, we have a supply that is pronounced to be practically inexhaustible, and yet both of these, as far as area goes, wouldn't make a respectable patch on the coal fields of some of the other States.

Another remarkable fact, and an important one also, is that wherever coal is found there is iron in close proximity, and in sufficient quantity to supply the material for iron manufacturing [illegible] to the best advantage, because of the small cost of the materials necessary, being "cheap as dirt," as the saying is.

The universal and annually increasing consumption of both iron and coal makes them a reliable source of wealth to any people who utilize them and understand how to use them to the best advantage. When the persevering and indomitable old Duke of Newcastle almost bankrupted himself in digging for coal in England, and finally succeeded in finding it, he ensured England's commercial greatness by supplying her with the fuel to make her the great manufacturing nation of the world, and as a result the great commercial nation. Her iron, coal and ships (which she never would have had if she did not have the iron and coal) have made her what she is, although an island, the richest and most far-reaching power on the globe.

But we have an illustration nearer home, in our own country, in the State of Pennsylvania, which iron and coal have made one of the wealthiest of our States, and within a couple of generations, too. That State once almost monopolized the iron manufacturing industry of this country and was supreme in all its branches until Southern enterprise entered the field as a competitor, to divide the honors and the profits which were once all hers. If this competition is still in its infancy and confined to but few of the plainer forms of work it is because capital has not been abundant enough in the South to enlarge the range of competition. In time this will be forthcoming, and then our iron and coal fields will hum with activity.

MINOR MENTION.

Among all the nations of the earth there is not one which has made the same progress that Japan has, or that is altogether so remarkable. From an exclusive, isolated, pagan nation, but little known and less thought of, almost within a generation she has in a great measure thrown off the habits, customs and superstitions of thousands of years and become one of the most enlightened, progressive and assertive of modern nations. Unlike egotistical, narrow-minded China, she didn't think she knew it all, and showed a willingness to learn from other nations, and the result has been that there is very little worth learning which she hasn't either mastered or made much headway in mastering. She has mastered the art of war on land and on sea, and not only astonished but won the admiration of soldiers of other nations; she has remodelled her government from an absolute monarchy and made it a constitutional, representative government, with a parliament; she has her telegraps, railroads, newspapers, public schools and colleges, established on liberal principles, and among them a Christian college, altogether under the management of Christians. Since the war with China she has shown her liberality in religious matters by appointing a number of Christian chaplains for her army in China. It is only a question of time when such a nation as this will abandon paganism altogether, for which she evidently has but little regard now.

* *
*

The fusionists in the last Legislature of North Carolina were elected as advocates of "retrenchment and reform," but instead of retrenching, economizing, reforming, they plotted and planned and worked to get possession of the offices held by Democrats and to create others to make places for the hungry in the combine. But in addition to this, while pretending to be practicing economy, they stocked the General Assembly with "help" that cost over $6,000 more than the "help" in the preceding Democratic Legislature did. Commenting upon this the Raleigh *News and Observer* sums it up thus:

> To sum the whole matter up in cold cash, a statement was given in the *News and Observer* of Sunday showing over $6,000 more paid out for "help" in this Legislature than in the Legislature of 1893.
>
> The only error made was in the underestimate of increased expenses by the *News and Observer*.
>
> But this is not strange, for even in a hasty glance at the House expenses, these two items, which could not be foreseen, are taken at random:
>
> "Jos. G. Walser (brother of the Speaker) laborer, $42 50; discontinued as "laborer" on January 26th and made Clerk to Committee on Justices of the Peace, $4 per day, during which latter period the lucky brother drew $236.
>
> Next H. G. Ewart (son of the would-be "Judge") drew $144, at $4 per day for thirty-six days as Clerk to the Committee on Justices of the Peace.
>
> The House "help" alone ran up to $13 400 93, or $223 33 per day—exclusive of members with their per diem and mileage.
>
> The increase of expense for their luxury would have furnished one fourth of the appropriation of $25,000 for a reformatory for young criminals which the Fusionists pretended to wish passed, but which they were careful to see in a quiet way did not become a law.

The economizing patriots were thrifty enough to provide for their brothers and sons.

* *
*

It was pretty generally accepted that the Nicaragua route as proposed, and for which a bill has been pending in Congress for some time, was the most feasible one, but it is now contended that there are other and more feasible ones on which the work can be accomplished for about one-half the estimated cost of the Nicaragua canal. A month or so ago a prominent civil engineer, whose name we have forgotten, published a statement to the effect that he "knew" a route for the construction of a canal which presents much fewer objections and difficulties and can be built for a sum inside of $50,000,000. The *Engineering News* has recently published a communication from Mr. Gustavus A. Karweise, who claims to have discovered a route at the lower end of the isthmus where he says the work can be done for about $48,000,000. There are two rivers which could be utilized, the main excavation being a two mile tunnel through the Cordilleras. This may be a scheme to divert attention from the Nicaragua Canal, but as Mr. Karweise claims to have been investigating the subject of Darien canal routes for twenty-eight years, his statements may be worth investigating.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Morgan is of the opinion that, "Some day Cuba will become an actual part of the American system. How long this most natural and devoutly to-be-wished for consummation will be delayed, no one can say, but in time Cuba will be ours." These are prophetic words and will be fulfilled, but we hope no Hawaiian monkey business will be resorted to to accomplish the union.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— In basing a demand for disavowal and apology on the part of the Spanish Government upon the statement of the captain of the Allianca it was not necessary for Secretary Gresham to call in question the right of marine jurisdiction within the three-mile limit. Captain Crossman swears he purposely kept more than three miles from shore. Bringing this matter into controversy does not strengthen our case and gives the Spaniards a chance to hesitate and debate the matter if they shall think it worth while to pursue their usual policy of delay.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: We are pained to chronicle the death of Mr. Achan Boone, who died last Monday. He has been a sufferer for some time; he was stricken with paralysis about a year ago, which resulted in the loss of speech.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Many farmers thought that the cold weather injured the wheat crop considerably, but they now say that it is coming out very nicely and they do not think that it is injured much. We hope that there will be a large crop this year.

— Charlotte *News*: Deputy Collectors Moffit and Causey destroyed a sixty-five gallon still and apparatus near Forkado, Chatham county. It belonged to Nathan Smith and Sam McCoy. —— Deputy Shelburn destroyed a sixty-gallon copper still and fixtures and seven hundred gallons beer near Pittsboro, the property of J. T. Wright; no arrests were made. —— Deputy Bagwell destroyed a sixty-gallon still and fifteen hundred gallons beer in Chatham county, near Tyrrell creek. It belonged to Turner Perry and Bud Self.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The board of directors of the Henrietta Mills met in this city yesterday morning at the Commercial National Bank. It was decided to purchase the site about a mile from Henrietta, known as the "Burnt Factory," and belonging to Mr. Thos. H. Gaither, of this city. The price paid was about $10,000. The Henrietta Company is to build a 20,000 spindle mill. It will be both a weave and spinning mill. Mr. S. B. Tanner went North last night to place the order for the machinery. The capital stock of Henrietta Mill was increased yesterday to $700,000.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Messrs. Ewart and Cook, who were recently elected by the Legislature as Judges of the new Criminal Court circuits, and who Gov. Carr denies are lawfully elected, are preparing to bring the question as to whether or not they are entitled to the title of Judge to a speedy settlement. Mr. Ewart and Mr. Cook are both to go to law in their own counties and bring the matter before the Supreme Court at the earliest possible date. —— The will of Mr. George George B. Moore was filed in the Clerk of the Court's office to-day. One interesting clause of the bill is a bequest of $12,000, to Rex Hospital, where he was so kindly cared for during his last illness.

TWINKLINGS

— Foreman—A big sensation! There's the devil to pay outside!

Editor (abstractedly)—Tell him I'll settle hereafter.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— "What is the meaning of this, Mary? This is the second time I have found a policeman in the kitchen."

"Lor', mum! I'm so afraid of the cockroaches."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

— Tuthick—You ought to have been at our house last night. We had quite a blowout.

Erick—So did we. The kitchen boiler burst.—*New York Journal.*

— Magistrate—Is it true that you have been selling liquor without a license?

Prisoner—Well, you wouldn't expect me to give it away, would you?—*Philadelphia Record.*

— Kate—I can't believe that Mr. Gayboy is so bad a man. His wife says that others do not know him as she does.

Harry—Yes; but then his wife doesn't know him as others do.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Mrs. Inquisitive—Your husband must be earning more than he used to. I see you have a new sealskin jacket.

Mrs. Straightface—No, indeed. He's learned how to fix the gas meter.—*Sound Boats' Bulletin.*

When travelling always take a cake of Johnson's Oriental Soap with you; disease are often caught from using hotel soap. J. H. BUNTING, J. H. HARDIN.†

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DON'T GORGE YOURSELF.

Some Sound Advice on the Subject of Foods and Feeding.

The vast majority of people are absolutely wrong on the subject of feeding. They think that rich and luxurious people, feeding on the richest and most luxurious foods, are the most fortunate and healthy people. I assure you it is just the reverse. I am the director of an insurance company and am obliged often to form an estimate of the commercial value of life. If, then, two persons of the same age and constitutional build come for calculation as to the monetary value of their future lives, and if one be rich and luxurious and the other be competent and frugal, frugal even to abstemiousness, I would value the life of the frugal person as 20 per cent at least better than that of the rich and luxurious person.

Dives dies in plenty, Lazarus in poverty. Do not die like Lazarus if you can help it, and do not die like Dives if you have the opportunity, but find the happy condition, easy enough to find if you determine to learn how on least food you can do the most and best work. Never eat until you are satiated, never eat in the day one heavy meal, but divide your food into three light meals, equally distributed as to time and quantity. Eat slowly, take small mouthfuls, masticate, or chew, your food well, touch your food with your fingers as little as possible, do not cry out for animal food more than twice a day at most, have all animal food well cooked and do not forget fruit as food.

In Queen Elizabeth's time the orange, the golden fruit of the Hesperides, might find its way to the queen's table, but such fruit was indeed scarce. Joints of meat were cut up with the frill of paper round the end of the joint to hold by, forks being unknown, and her loyal subjects, a short lived race, knowing little how to make the most of life in the matter of feeding and drinking, suffered from diseases which were of the most avoidable as well as objectionable character. We, fortunately, live in a different reign. We have fruit galore and have clean forks, instead of dirty fingers, to raise our food with, two advantages equally sweet and wholesome, though so different in kind.—Sir B. W. Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

DEER HORNS AS MEDICINE.

This Queer Remedy Is In Use In the Flowery Kingdom.

Deer horns are used by the Chinese for medical purposes, and consequently the value to a Chinaman of a pair of horns depends upon the quantity of the medicinal property contained in them. This property, which may almost be called the "virtue," is said to be greater in the young horns, and to get rarer as the horns grow older. The deer from which the horns are obtained are a true species of deer, the females having no horns, and this, as Darwin has pointed out in "The Descent of Man," is the case with all kinds of deer proper, the reindeer only excepted. In substance the horns are not horny like the horns of a cow or an antelope, but are, when young, composed of a very delicate venous substance, covered with a velvety coating, and when old are osseous rather than callus.

For some months after they begin growing they are very tender, and the deer, not liking to touch them against branches of trees or bushes, a thing they are almost sure to do in the forest, will remain in the open, deserting cover, and so many times exposing themselves to greater dangers than the ones they flee from. After a time, as the horns grow older, the velvet covering begins to peel off, and while doing so causes an irritating, itching feeling, that makes the deer rub them against twigs, mossy bark or any other yielding substance not hard enough to hurt. This rubbing assists the velvet to peel off, and the horns then enter the second or intermediate stage. They are no longer tender, nor are they so hard as they eventually become, but are still going through a process of development.

Eventually their growth is perfected, they stand for a time, are shed, to be replaced by new ones, and become the property of the first forester or hunter who has the good fortune to find them. These shed horns, together with any horns taken from deer when they were approaching the time of shedding, have reached the third or final stage and are the least valuable.—Chinese Imperial Customs.

Special Pins For Insect Collectors.

"Much care," said a taxidermist, "has to be taken in selecting the long, fine pins used in fastening the specimens in insect collections. For cheap collections of butterflies and bugs we use the ordinary brass pins mostly, but every one of these must be carefully examined before impaling the insect to see that it is well tinned, for were the tin coating imperfect or the slightest flaw evident it would be in nine cases out of ten liable to oxidize in the body of the insect, and thus destroy it. We also use black varnished pins, but they are almost as bad, for the glazed coating soon cracks, leaving the metal exposed, and consequently it is not very long before oxidization sets. Even the more expensive kind, the nickel plated pins, are not much better. The latest things we have now are solid silver pins and bronze pins, and there is being used as an experiment a nickel and aluminium alloy, which possesses decided advantages over all the others kinds used."—New York Sun.

Where Cupid Blundered.

It is whispered that a thoroughly Parisian divorce, which has been for some time in question, is imminent. The parties are the granddaughter of a great poet, deceased, and a literary man, son of a famous author. The young wife, it is stated, has returned with her baby to her mother. A curious thing is that, incompatibility of temper being the sole cause of the rupture, it is not yet known whether a divorce can be obtained.—Paris Herald.

He Knew the Ropes.

Of one subject even Mr. Freeman would have been forced to admit that Mr. Froude, the historian of the reformation, was a master. Froude was a born sailor and could manage a yacht or yawl in the ugliest sea as if he had been bred to the business. So he was quick to detect any slip that his friends, who were less expert, might make.

The workmanship of "Crookit Meg," he was pleased to say, was as good as could be, with one exception. "If you mean to take us to sea in this questionable little vessel, you must have your sea dialect looked over. The main sheet is a rope, not a sail. The jib is 'loosed' when you get under way and is the first sail taken in when you are coming to your moorings."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Act In the Present.

Don't keep alabaster boxes of love and sympathy to break over coffins. Living is none too sweet at best, and flowers on the coffin cast no backward fragrance.

What do the dead care for the tender token,
The love, the praise, the floral offering?
But living, palpitating hearts are broken
For the want of just these things.
—Selected.

Alexander the Great, about B. C. 400, made an attempt to introduce many Asiatic plants into Europe. Rice was among the number, but the Greeks did not take kindly to its cultivation, preferring to import it from India and Egypt.

AT PARTING.

Forgive me, dearest, if I look
Too long upon you as a book
That I would learn, and so
Must strain my eyes in reading, but
To feel the jealous lids will shut
Before the end I know.

Forgive me, dearest, if I touch
These braided tresses overmuch.
This little curl I press
With thought of days when, far apart,
No tender wile of lover's art
Can make the distance less.

Forgive me, dearest, if too near
I bend, your slightest word to hear.
I listen now, you see,
For words that you may try to speak
Some tender moment when too weak
Your voice for reaching me.
—Bertha G. Davis in Kate Field's Washington.

MANUFACTURING BRAINS.

Imbecile Children and How They Are Improved Mentally.

The education of the imbecile is one requiring an infinite number of repetitions of a message, which at the outset must be unusually sharp and clear and unconfusing. If it is the sight and hearing which are to be improved, the pupil is placed in a dark room, and into its darkness a single ray of bright light is admitted. And when this startling and antithetical phenomenon has caught and riveted the child's attention, by repetition, a slide is passed through the beam of light, with sharply defined forms painted or engraved upon it—simple forms, too, such as the square or triangle or star. Then the names of these figures are clearly and distinctly and repeatedly pronounced, the name sounded each time the object is exhibited.

This is an example of the necessities of an extreme case—a very apathetic and unobservant child. Usually it will be sufficient to exhibit objects by lifting them from the table and simultaneously telling their names. This must be done over and over again until the nerve fibers and brain cells are stimulated into readier action and developed into fuller and more perfect performances of normal functions.

The imbecile child's brain is improved in the same way as the biceps muscles are more and more enlarged. This is done by the repeated use of small dumbbells at first and then by the gradual substitution of heavier and heavier weights.

The tenure of human life is so short that all that can be done for such extreme types is to enthrone the disenthroned moral sense. It would require an eternity to tone up the five physical senses. Nervous idiots are much more promising pupils and show remarkable mental improvement in a short time. But the physical senses are always improved with the improvement of the moral sense. A child who has been taught how not to be an animal indoors will have more appreciation of color, and a child who has learned not to cry and scream on the slightest pretext will have a far better regulated sense of touch, smell and hearing.—New York Advertiser.

Penalties For Careless Coachmen.

When an omnibus or a cab driver runs over a foot passenger in London streets, the possible loss of a license exercises a wholesome restraint. The private coachman and the driver of the tradesman's cart have far less compunction in teaching an old gentleman to get out of their way by running him down. At the worst, they are fined. Not infrequently their fines are paid by a sympathizing employer. But no one pays a poor cabman's fines, and the loss of a license in addition means the loss of his means of a livelihood.

In Paris, we believe, the driver of a fiacre is generally allowed by the law to run over one bourgeois in the course of a year. In London magistrates are less lenient. Moreover, the law makes an unfair and arbitrary distinction between the cabman's case and that of the unlicensed driver. The former is liable to be removed from the box for good and all. The driver of the cart may continue to urge on his wild career, though he destroys several citizens in the course of the year.—London Spectator.

SMALL BULLET WOUNDS.

The Deadly Effects of Modern Projectiles Upon the Human Body.

The celebrated English surgeon, Professor Victor Horsley, read a very interesting paper before the Royal institution on the effect of modern small projectiles. In the course of his remarks he said: "Some people seem to think that a small bullet at a very high speed will pierce the tissues of the body without doing much general damage. This, however, is erroneous. The bullet hurries forward with it particles of the substance through which it is passing, and thus practically becomes a larger projectile. If a bullet be fired through a book, it cuts out disks of increasing diameter as it traverses the pages. Hence, too, it is plain that the greater the sectional area the greater the damage. As to the heating of the bullet, it has certainly been much exaggerated, and its effects, if indeed it has any, may be safely neglected.

"The physical constitution of a body has a most important bearing upon the behavior of a bullet entering it. Why does a bullet of certain size and traveling at a certain rate simply perforate some substances, such as wood or iron, while in others, such as clay, brain, etc., it exercises a bursting and disruptive action? The answer is quite simple; the destructive effects vary directly as the viscosity of the body.

"This was established by some remarkable researches on the effects of bullets on soft tissues made by Huguier after he had observed the results of the wounds inflicted in the fighting in Paris in 1848. He suggested, from observations made on certain dead organs, such as lungs, that the reason of the great lateral disturbance was that the tissues contained water in large quantity, and that the energy of the moving projectile being imparted to the particles of water caused the dispersion of these in a hydro-dynamic fashion.

"This suggestion was shown to be correct by Kocher in 1874-6. If a shot be fired through two tin canisters of equal size, the one full of dry lint and the other of wet, it will simply perforate the former, but cause the latter to burst explosively. In the same way shots fired into dough have more or less disruptive effect, according to the percentage of water in the dough, and in general the more fluid the substance the greater the destruction.

"Now, in life the brain is a more or less fluid body, though in a state of rigor mortis it is practically a solid, owing to coagulation of the blood and protoplasm. Hence a shot fired into the skull must have a disruptive effect and tend to burst it."

Elks Broken to Harness.

There is a novelty at the stock yards that is attracting the attention of every one. It is a team of elks, standing nearly 16 hands high, broken to harness and as gentle and obedient as horses. They have been brought in from Montana and are awaiting a purchaser in one of the big pens in the yards. The elks have been domesticated, and their owner, G. S. Slayton, has driven them about his ranch for several years.—Chicago Tribune.

Ace Sad Case.

Ethel—Don't you think that pair of vases lovely, George?

George (with visions of last night's poker game)—Curse the things! I don't want to hear anything about them.

Ethel has not spoken to George since.—Buffalo Express.

This is It



Cottolene is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing and economical. It is so good that it is taking the place of all other shortenings. Be sure and get the genuine with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa chan e

Pneumatic Tires.

Most people imagine that pneumatic tires are novelties of recent invention, and yet they were actually used on English roads nearly 50 years ago. We read that "at the Bath and west of England agricultural show, held at Guilford, a couple of carriage wheels were shown fitted with pneumatic tires. These were made by May & Jacobs for the Duke of Northumberland 47 years ago, but the carriage proving too heavy for the horse they were disused. The tires were constructed on almost exactly the same principle as those in use on cycles today—an inner air chamber, with a stronger outer cover. When punctured, they were repaired by the same means as now adopted."—Hardware.

An Incomplete Affair.

"It is plain," said the justice, "that you stole the hog, and I shall send you up for 12 months."

"Jedge, kin you gimme 'bout one hour 'fo' I goes?"

"What for?"

"Well, suh, I wants ter go home en salt dat hog down!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Fortune.

Pearl Passee—Yes, dear papa is very generous. On my birthday anniversary he always gives me a dollar for each year I have lived.

Yulie Younger—Indeed? That must have been the money Charley Gayboy meant when he said you had a fortune in your own right.—Buffalo Courier.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-℔ Jute		6
Standard	7¼	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12½	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8½	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔		8¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6¼	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each		1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	....	30
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	23	25
CORN MEAL—		28
Per bushel, in sacks		48
Virginia Meal	48	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		70
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	9	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy, Cream	11	12
State	....	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27	28
Laguyra	20	23
Rio	15	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Western, low grade	2 50	3 50
" Extra	2 75	4 25
" Straight	3 25	
Second Patent	3 50	
First Patent	4 25	4 50
City Mills—Super		2 50
" " Family	3 25	
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	53	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		50
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		50
Oats, from store		45
Oats, Rust Proof		50
Cow Peas		70
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	....	4
Dry	....	8¼
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	....	1 00
Western		90
North River		90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	6¼	9
North Carolina	6½	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	25
" " " in bbls	....	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	27½
" " in bbls		27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	14
" " in bbls	....	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		1 15
OILS, ℔ gallon—		
Kerosene	10	14
Lard	....	68
Linseed	75	80
Rosin	15	18
Tar	....	20
Deck and Spar	....	25
POULTRY—		
Chickens, Live, grown	18½	22½
" Spring	10	20
Turkeys	60	1 00
PEANUTS, ℔ bushel 28 ℔s	35	50
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—		
Sweet	30	45
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 50	3 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess		13 50
Rump		13 00
Prime		13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ ℔	4	5
Rough—℔ bushel (Upland)	60	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	1 15½
RAGS, ℔ ℔—Country	....	1¼
City	...	1
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	22
SALT, ℔ sack—Alum	....	75
Liverpool	....	65
Lisbon	....	....
American	....	65
In 125-℔ Sacks	45	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	7 00
Common	2 00	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		4½
Standard A		4⅜
White Ex. C		4¼
ExtraC, Golden		4
C, Yellow		3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	12 00	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	4 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	2
North Carolina	1 00	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14	
Clear of burs	10	
Burry		

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 33¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 20 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	3¾	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	4¾	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6 1-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	326	bales
Spirits Turpentine	64	casks
Rosin	371	bbls
Tar	274	bbls
Crude Turpentine	9	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 20—Evening—Money on call has been firm at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487½. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 112½; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100, North Carolina sixes 127½. Railroad bonds active and higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was at 64 bid for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 20—Evening. Cotton quiet; middling gulf 6⅝c; middling uplands 6⅜c.

Futures closed firm, with sales of 334,000 bales; March 6 27; April 6.27; May 6 31; June 6.28c; July 6.31c; August 6.31; September 6.38; October 6 43c; November 6 46c; December 6 50c; January 6.54c.

Net receipts 600 bales; gross receipts 9,317 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,594 bales; sales 300 bales, sales to spinners — bales; stock (actual) 199,860 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 17,420 bales; exports to Great Britain 441 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 3,870 bales; stock 947,061 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 74,047 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,619 bales; to France 7,153 bales; to the Continent 36,251 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,113,651 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,773,757 bales; exports to France 670 017 bales; exports to the Continent 1,939,979 bales.

Flour quiet and generally steady; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@2 75; patents $2 90@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60. Wheat more active for export and milling prices ⅛c lower, closing steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60¼c; afloat 62c; options advanced ⅜@½c, fell ⅜@¾c, rallied ⅛c and closed firmer at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with trade moderate; No. 2 red March 60¼c; May and June 60⅜c; July 61c; August 61¼c; September 61⅜c; December 63⅝c. Corn scarce, firm and dull; No. 2 at elevator 52⅜c; afloat 54¼c; steamer mixed 51¾@52⅜c; options were more active and irregular, closing steady and unchanged; May 51¼, July 50⅝c; September 51⅜c. Oats quiet and stronger; options dull but steady; March and April 33¼c; May 33⅝c; July 33⅞c; spot—No. 2, 33¾@34; mixed Western 34@35c. Hay steady; moderately active; shipping 50@55; good to choice 70@75. Wool firm; fairly active; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33. Beef quiet and firm family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 50; beef hams firmer at $18 50; tierced beef strong; city extra India mess $13 00@15 00. Cut meats fairly active and firmer; pickled bellies 6¼ bid; pickled shoulders 5c; pickled hams 8¼@9c; middles firm and quiet; short clear nominal. Lard quiet, and about steady; Western steam $6 97½; city $6 62½; March $6 95, nominal; May $7 00, nominal; refined lard dull; Continent $7 40; South America $7 75; compound $5 37¼@5 50. Pork dull and firm; mess $13 00@13 50. Butter—better grades firm and fair; State dairy 9@18c; State creamery old 10@15c; Western dairy 8@12½c; do. creamery new 11@20c, old 8½@13; Elgins 20c. Cotton seed oil quiet, steady crude 22; yellow prime 26c. Petroleum nominal; closing quotations; Washington barrels New York price $7 00; do in bulk $4 50; refined in New York $6 86; Philadelphia $6 80; do. in bulk $4 30@4 35. Rice in fair demand; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 28@38c, fairly active and firm. Peanuts steady. Coffee steady and unchanged to 10 points down; March $15 35; April $15 05; May $14 80@14 85; July $14 75; August $14 90; September $14 50@14 60; October $14 55@14 60; December $14 35; spot Rio dull, steady and nominal; No. 7, $16 75. Sugar—raw quiet; fair refining 2 11-16c; refined sugar quiet and firm; off A 3⅝@3⅞c; standard A 3 15-16@4¼c; cut-loaf and crushed 4 9-16c; granulated 3 15-16@4¼. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; cotton, per steamer ⅛d asked; grain per steamer 2¼d.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet and unchanged; the recent advance was advanced. Wheat—No. 2 spring 57⅝@61⅝c; No. 2 red 54¼@54½c. Corn—No. 2, 45⅝@45⅞c. Oats—No. 2, 29¼@29¾. Mess pork—per bbl, $11 00@11 62½. Lard, per 100 lbs. $6 65@6 67½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs. $5 65@5 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $5 00@5 12½. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $6 05@6 10. Whiskey—distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 26. Sugars—cut-loaf $4 81; granulated $4 12; standard A $4 03.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 March 54¼, 54¾, 54¼, 54½; May 56@56⅛, 56¼@56⅝, 55⅝, 55⅝@55¾c; July 57, 57¼@57⅜, 56⅝, 56⅝c. Corn—No. 2 March 45⅞, 46⅛, 45¾, 45⅝c; May 47⅜, 47⅝, 47, 47¼c; July 46⅞, 47⅛, 46¼@46⅝, 46⅝c. Oats—No. 2 May 29⅝, 29¾, 29⅜@29½c; June 29⅜, 29⅜, 29¼@29⅜, 29⅜c; July 28⅛, 28⅛@28⅜, 28⅛, 28⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, May $11 60, 11 72½, 11 55, 11 67½; July $11 77½, 11 90, 11 76, 11 87½. Lard, per 100 lbs May $6 75, 6 75, 6 72½, 6 75; July $6 87½, 6 87½, 6 87½, 6 87½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 75 5 77½, 5 70, 5 75; July $5 95, 5 59½, 5 87½ 5 99.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 60⅝@61c; March 60⅝@61c; April 61@61¼c; May 61⅛c; steamer No 2 red 57⅝c; Southern wheat by sample 60@62c; do on grade 58½@61½c. Corn strong; mixed, March and April 50¼@50⅜c; May 50⅛@50⅜c. Southern white 50c bid; do yellow 50½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 37½c; No. 2 mixed, do 41½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 20—Galveston, firm at 5 13-16c—net receipts 1,612 bales; Norfolk, firm at 5⅞c—net receipts 3,180 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c—net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 6¼c—net receipts 979 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾—net receipts 326 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6⅛—net receipts 597 bales; Savannah, firm at 5⅝c—net receipts 3,559 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5⅝c—net receipts 6,650 bales; Mobile, steady at 5⅝—net receipts 539 bales; Memphis, firm at 5⅝c—net receipts 872 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6c—net receipts 28 bales; Charleston, steady at 5⅝—net receipts 880 bales; Cincinnati, firm at 6c—net receipts 347 bales; Louisville, firm at 5⅝c; St. Louis, steady at 5⅝c—net receipts — bales; Houston, firm at 5 13-16c—net receipts 2,316 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—12.30—Cotton, active; large business done; prices hardening. American middling 3¼d; sales 25,000 bales, of which 23,000 were American; speculation and exports 1,000 bales. Receipts 29,000 bales, of which 20,600 were American. Futures opened steady, demand good; American middling (l. m. c) March 3 18 64@3 19-64d; March and April 3 19-64d; April and May 3 17-64@3 18-64d; May and June 3 18 64, 3 19-64@3 20-64d; June and July 3 20 64d; July and August 3 22-64@3 26 64d; August and September 3 22 64, 3 23 64, 3 24-64@3 23-64d; September and October 3 23 64@3 25 64d; October and November 3 24 64@3 26 64d; November and December 3 27-64d. Futures steady at the advance.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day 400 bales new dockets.

4 P. M.—American middling fair 3 15-16d; good middling 3½d; low middling 3¼d; good ordinary 3 3-32d; ordinary 2 29 32d; March 3 17-64@3 18-64d, value; March and April 3 17-64@3 18-64d; April and May 3 17 64@3 18-64d; May and June 3 19-64d; June and July 3 20 64d; July and August 3 21-64d, buyer; August and September 3 22 64@3 23-64; September and October 3 23-64@3 24-64d; October and November 3 24-64d, buyer; November and December 3 26 64@3 27 64d; December and January 3 28 64d, buyer. Futures closed easy.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. †

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

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MARINE.

Port Almanac—March 21.

Sun Rises	6.03	A M
Sun Sets	6.12	P M
Day's Length	12 h 09	m
High Water at Southport	4 08	A M
High Water at Wilmington	5.55	P M

CLEARED.

Haytien brig Georges, Perkins, Port de Paix, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by S & W H Northrop.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT DE PAIX—Haytien brig Georges—60,940 feet lumber, 6 000 shingles.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1895.

BARQUES.

Louis (Ger), 590 tons, Wegener, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Fritz (Ger), 412 tons, Bradhering, E Peschau & Co.
Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arnds, E Peschau & Co.
Ceres (Ger), — tons, Bulow, E Peschau & Co.
Biskop Brun (Nor), 582 tons, Neilsen, Heide & Co.
Georges Valentine (Br), 767 tons, Bernard, Heide & Co.
Henry Norwell, 507 tons, Cushman, Navassa Guano Co.

BARQUENTINES.

Betania (Rus), 347 tons, Bohrseu, E Peschau & Co.

SCHOONERS.

B I Hazzard, 370 tons, Rafford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Lucy Wheatley, 180 tons, Pigott, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
J F Coolidge, 425 tons, Bragden, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Chas C Lester, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION
POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Condensed Statement of the

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$490,52[illegible] 21
Overdrafts,		77 1
U. S. 4 per cent bonds,		31,251 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,406 00
Due from other Banks,	143,1[illegible]5 81	
Cash on hand,	121,482 93	264,238 74
Total,		$802,392 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits,	8,210 77	38,210 77
Circulation,		28,120 00
Deposits,		611,061 34
Total,		$802,392 11

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,
J. L. Coker Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

New York Correspondent, Chemical National Bank and Hanover National Bank.

mar 12 tf

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

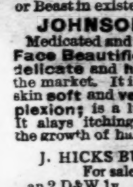
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL! Instant Killer of Pain. Internal and External. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

J. HICKS BUNTING, Y. M. C. A. Building. For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN, Wilmington N. C.

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IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES

AND AS A

Preventive for Typhoid, Malarial

Agts: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York

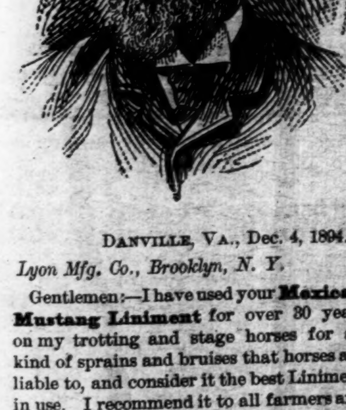
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The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.

A. P. LEVY, Manager.

mar 8 tf



DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used your **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

T. PAXSON,
Formerly of
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

[Transporter of U. S. mails for 12 years between Buffalo Lithia Springs and Scottsburg, Va. Owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Twister." Now proprietor of Hotel Normandie, Danville, Va.]

The Morning Star.

DINNERS IN FRISCO.

CURIOUS COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANTS ON THE COAST.

One May Dine In the Manner of a Different Country Every Night In the Week. A Dirty Italian Restaurant on the Water Front That Is Very Popular.

One of the features of cosmopolitan San Francisco is its restaurants. Every foreign colony boasts of a place where its native cooking can be had, and adventurous San Franciscans who care to look these places up can dine in the manner of a different country every night in the week. If an elaborate Chinese dinner, with its numberless impossible courses, each accompanied by sweetmeats, proves unattractive, a Hawaiian dinner, with poi and salted fish, can be had by walking a few blocks. For those who like highly spiced dinners there are the Italian and Spanish restaurants to choose from, and for those with small appetites, who look for novelty in service, there are the Turkish restaurants, with their unpronounceable dishes and delicious coffee.

The most popular of the foreign restaurants are the Italian. There are several of these scattered about the Latin quarter, which are much frequented by San Franciscans on account of the excellence of the cooking. Most of them are dirty, very dirty, as to floors and walls, and the Italians are not oversqueamish regarding the table linen. When a party of Americans enter, however, there is a general shuffle among the waiters to secure the service of the table and the prospective tip. The question of precedence being settled, the wine stained tablecloth is whisked off and replaced by one not always newly laundered or else suspiciously damp.

These restaurants are rarely on the main streets and have to be approached through dark alleys. One situated behind the county jail occupies the back room of a small Italian grocery store. In going there one is reminded of dark deeds and sharp stilettos, but the dinner is worth the journey. The chef of this place is famous for cooking 'Italiarini,'' a paste made by himself and cut in strips and cooked with a sauce made of tomatoes, spices and mushrooms. It is extremely rich and very peppery, but all Italian dishes are strongly dashed with chili peppers.

The dinner is attended with great ceremony. A bottle of their sour claret is served with each dinner. Every Italian drinks about two quarts of it with his dinner, so the bottle supply sometimes runs short. In this event the waiter goes to the bar, fills an empty bottle from a demijohn, drives in a cork, and then carries the bottle to the table where it is needed, sometimes four feet from the bar, and impressively producing his corkscrew draws the cork as carefully as though he were handling the finest burgundy. His demeanor is so serious throughout the performance that one dare not look amused.

A very popular restaurant is Bazzuro's, which is situated near the water front. This is greatly patronized by the Italian fishermen, who file in after their day's work, still wearing their gum boots and smelling strongly of their craft. It is also frequented by the Italian vegetable gardeners, who drive in from the outskirts of town, and after disposing of their stock stop to dine. When the place is reasonably well filled, there is a babel of voices. They are all talking at once, and out of the confusion the word "scudi" is distinguished above all others.

This means money, which the proprietor says, with a shrug, "they talk about all the time, all the time." The fishermen bring the best of their day's catch here, and the gardeners offer their choicest vegetables. The chef, whose kitchen is back of the dining tables and in full view of the room, is a merry fellow, and between his juggling feats, tossing his pan into the air to turn the cooking fish or meat exchanges gossip and jests with the diners. This place is kept comparatively clean. The floor is covered with sawdust and the ceiling festooned with gaudy colored paper cut in fanciful designs. Two parrots add to the general din, and all sorts and conditions of cats prowl around the floor.

The restaurant is conducted by two brothers, one of whom waits on table, while the other attends bar and looks after the cash receipts. Every Italian after dining stops at the bar for a chat and a drink. Instead of a liquor, the host pours generous glasses of claret for himself and his guests, and these are speedily tossed off. A casual visitor, after witnessing this ceremony about 25 times in quick succession, is apt to grow nervous about the health of the host, but he appears none the worse for his conviviality at the end of the evening. The younger brother sometimes relieves his brother at the bar. He is quite as hospitable, and his invariable drink being absinthe and seltzer his case seems even more alarming.

This restaurant, at 7:30 in the evening, when dinner is in full swing, presents an odd sight, the Italians sitting around the tables, most of them with their hats on, gesticulating and talking excitedly across the room, while they roll the spaghetti round their forks and dexterously transfer it in yard lengths to their mouths. A butcher, with all the marks of his trade about him, occupies a table with the policeman on the beat, who gets the best service of all; a few men about town, who have heard of the chef's fame, and forget the unsavory looking company in their enjoyment of the plates, and often a table or two taken by young society girls with their chaperon and escorts. The girls consider a dinner at Bazzuro's a tremendous lark.

The Americans do not venture on the claret so generously served with the dinner. A flask of Chianti ordered in its stead, and the proprietor always proffers the empty flask to the youngest member of the party as a souvenir.—San Francisco Letter.

Gustatory.

"I can't say," remarked the sword swallower as he dispatched a Damascus blade, "that I especially like the taste of foreign foods."

"Their dishes," rejoined the glass eater, who was partaking of a Venetian soup tureen, "are, as a rule, far from pleasing."

The human salamander tossed off three fingers of imported red fire, with a gasoline chaser, but said nothing.—Detroit Tribune.

The great Christian feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Whitsuntide are said to have been ordered to be observed by the whole church all over the world as early as the close of the first century.

Some of the little bronze images of Chinese deities are supposed to have an antiquity of 2,000 years before Christ.

Winnipiseogee is the "beautiful lake of the highland."

The old sheepskin cloak mentioned by Paul probably cost him about $1, as that was the common price at that time.

Helena, Mon., was named for a female relative of a miner named John Sommerville.

Wash potatoes with a cloth. It is a saver of time and of the hands.

PARIS REPORTERS.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL THEY MUST BE BORN WITH THE TALENT.

What Is Expected of Them and How Their Work Is Graded—Why None of Them Are Old Men—One Reporter's Experience In Securing Important Information.

When the "chief of the service of informations" consents to annex a debutante, his aptitudes are first utilized in the "department des chiens creves." This is the professional slang for picking up such items at the police stations as are not sent in to the prefecture. For this work he will be paid 2 or 3 centimes a line for those inserted, on the average about one in twenty of what he hands in. These modest auxiliaries have only exceptionally the perspective of power to make themselves noted. Indeed their role is limited, for if they learn of an accident or an affair out of the common run they must telephone the fact to their papers, from whence the chief sends as soon as possible one or two staff reporters, but if the lateness of the hour or the gravity of the event justifies such an initiative, the titular of the "chiens creves" becomes somebody. In this case, if he is clever, he can render his journal special service by avoiding a "beat," and he will be well recompensed. This is why, over at the Cafe du Coq d'Or, consumers sometimes hear a young man at a neighboring table shout gleefully to his comrades, "At last I have my first crime!" and the comrades press his hand and congratulate him warmly.

Perhaps he is promoted to the dignity of "enqueteur," or interviewer. Now he receives a retaining salary of $50 to $60 a month and is paid extra for all the lines he writes, so that he usually earns $25 to $30 weekly. He must give his definite measure, however, and show if he really has the gift of the profession, for after two or three failures he would be thanked and have his head cut off. Of the 150 reporters who each year spring up on the Parisian press eight or ten at most survive and become corporals and sergeants in the profession. To succeed it is necessary not only to have good health, perfect bearing, a courtesy and education which permit of being received everywhere, but great clearness of ideas and a remarkable power of assimulation. The reporter may know nothing, but he must be quick at understanding everything. It is necessary that, a question being given, he should know in a few instants who is the person in Paris the most probable to solve it. He must go to see this person or some one else equally informed, and in 20 phrases of an interview gather a clear, net and precise resume of the responses to make. He must also have the scent of a detective and above all love for his profession.

I know a Paris reporter who was sent out to write about the doings of a foreign sovereign then at a French watering place. He went to the chateau where the monarch was stopping, but was politely kicked out by the grand chamberlain. "We telegraph daily," the latter said, "news relative to his majesty to our national papers. You can take from them for your columns." This did not satisfy my confrere. He had been sent at much expense on this special work, and it would never do for him to do nothing during his sojourn. A brilliant idea struck him. He had got acquainted with an old man who had formerly been employed in the telegraphy department of the army. So he said to the ex-lieutenant, "Would you be capable of writing out the value of the letters transmitted by the Morse system by simply hearing the ticktack of the instrument?" "Parbleu, that is only the infancy of business," answered the other. "Well, sir, I will give you a louis every morning if you will come and pass a quarter of an hour at the postoffice."

The next day, at the hour when the dispatches from the chateau arrived, those two men were very busy in the office over an imaginary correspondence, but as soon as the Morse instrument began to tick the old man inscribed on a sheet of paper letters of foreign words he did not understand. The reporter read these words over his shoulder. He immediately translated them, and the official dispatch was scarcely off when he sent the same thing in French to his Paris paper. The telegraph employees naturally supposed that this literal translation was given to its sender by one of the sovereign's household, while, as for the royal guest and his grand chamberlain, they had the pleasure of reading in the Paris journal details concerning themselves long before their national papers arrived.

When a reporter has in analogous circumstances shown the resources of his mind, he generally obtains a fixed salary which assures him a revenue independent of the fluctuation of actualities. He is, for instance, charged with relations with a cabinet minister, reports of expositions, public reunions, etc., but even in favorable conditions it is exceptional that he gains more than $200 a month. Moreover, the fatigue is such and the nervous tension so constant that the employment cannot be filled for many years. This is the reason why there are no old reporters in Paris, and why those who are more than 40 years of age are pointed out with pride. Long before that age those who are able to make their careers as journalists are classed as "articliers." They have shown that they can do reporting otherwise than with their legs, and then they know the honor of the first page and the joys of signatures. I am glad to add that generally these "articliers," whatever their rank or employment, preserve in their hearts good opinion of these reporters, and there is a local saying to the effect that "one becomes a journalist; he is born a reporter."—Paris Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk, always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.—Texas Siftings.

THE FIRST HANSOM CAB.

Its First Customers Were Brokers, Who Caused It to Become Popular.

The first hansom cab in America had an interesting history. A reminiscent, voluble, red faced cabby told it late the other night up by the Thirty-third street stand. It was brought over in 1870 or 1871 by John Patent of the Pacific hotel, in Greenwich street, just above Cortlandt, and it cost £70. Its driver was old John Carter of Liverpool, since deceased, who came to New York in 1861. The original cab that John Carter drove was a handsome one, made very much like those now in use, but it had a claret body and red running gear. An interesting feature of it was that it was bolstered with a pair of patent axles, which were so complicated that Carter was the only man who could grease them.

For some reason the cab was not put into running immediately after it was imported, but was laid up in the stable for 1½ years. Then John Carter ran it from the Pacific hotel, but there was not business enough there, and he went down to the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, where trade flourished, and he used to get fares from the big brokers. Morosini was said to have been a good customer of his, and Jay Gould, if reports are accurate, rode in it once or twice. It was a familiar feature about the Stock Exchange for four years, and then it broke down, ending the career of the first hansom cab in America.—New York World.

A BULL ON A FLY ROD.

LIVELY EPISODE OF A DAY'S FISHING IN CALIFORNIA.

The Red Shawl of One of the Ladies In the Party Started the Fun, and the Skillful Angler Gave an Exhibition Not Common on a Trouting Trip.

"Traveling overland from Santa Barbara to San Luis Obispo," said a tourist recently returned from southern California, "our journey as far as Los Olivos was by stage. Of the beautiful land and water scenery along the route of our stage ride two features particularly impressed me. One was the backward view from the summit of the coast mountains, with Santa Barbara, 12 miles back, clustered on the left and right of its white Main street, the islands beyond and the blue Pacific.

"The second was the river that we forded shortly before arriving at Los Olivos. It was a type of water course common in California, with a wide, deep bed, perfectly dry, except where a clear little stream rippled its way along a narrow channel through sand and gravel, winding and eddying round bars and bowlders. A man might leap across it in many places, and the water did not come nearly to the wheel hubs as the stage rolled through it.

"At Los Olivos, which we reached at 5 o'clock p. m., one of the dishes served at our excellent supper was trout, caught, as we learned, in the pretty, clear stream we had crossed. That determined us to stay over a day at the station to try the fishing. We got out our tackle and had a day of great sport. To reach the water we had to get down the steep river banks and follow the dry bed through which the little stream seemed to pick its way. The trout we caught were of the black spotted mountain variety, ranging from 6 to 14 inches in length and averaging about three to the pound. Smaller ones we put back in the water.

"But there was an experience more exciting than fishing to come before the day was ended. At noon the ladies of our party came by wagon to join us at luncheon, and they accompanied us in the afternoon's fishing. Toward night, when we had worked well up toward the mountains, some cattle came down to the stream to drink, and without apparent provocation a lively young bull began to paw the ground and bellow unpleasantly and followed these demonstrations up by charging upon our party. Looking up from my fishing at this juncture, I saw that it was the red plaid shawl of one of the ladies that had excited the animal's hostility. Calling to her to throw down the shawl and for them all to run, I threw stones at the bull to divert his attention, while the other gentlemen of the party helped them up the steep bank, where the bull could not follow. The bull stopped at the shawl, tossed it about in an ugly manner, and then, turning his attention to me, gave me a sharp run across the sands to the bank. I got there all right, carrying my rod, with the line and leader flying behind, but just as I struck the top of the bank I felt a sudden jerk of the rod's tip, and turning saw that one of my fly hooks had caught the bull in the nostril.

"It was one of the queerest catches I imagine that ever a fisherman made, and I literally played that bull with a fly rod for a quarter of an hour. I owed him no good will, and besides I wanted to save my tackle. The nostril of a bull, as you probably know, is exquisitely sensitive to pain, and with my strong, flexible split bamboo rod, duplicating reel and stout gut leader at the end of a hundred feet of braided silk I managed to hold the big creature under control. He couldn't seem to make out what had got him by the nose, but he knew that it hurt him worse whenever he tried to break away, and to increase the mystery there was all the time dangling and switching before his eyes a big, bright red bass fly that I had left on my leader as an experiment in trout fishing. He would strike at it with his horns, and his rage at finding he couldn't hit it, and that it came back at him every time, was comical to witness—from a place of safety, of course.

"From time to time the bull would charge upon the shawl and toss that about, and then I had to work the reel and tip for all they were worth to save all my tackle from going by the board. At last, in one of these furious charges, as he lifted the shawl on his horns I felt something give away, and at the same moment the shawl went up into the air. The hook had torn loose from his nostril, and two of the hooks on the leader were fast in the shawl. I dropped the rod and pulled line and shawl in, hand over hand, like a Cape Cod fisherman hauling pollock. The bull didn't tumble to the situation until I had got the shawl nearly to the bank, and then he came for it, but it was too late. I whipped the shawl up to where we were standing just as his head butted the perpendicular bank with a thud that brought down a shower of earth.

"The shawl carried a good deal of sand and had some holes in it, but there was no disposition to complain on the part of its owner. We thought we had enough fishing for one day, and leaving our enemy down in the river bed pawing sand and bellowing his anger we took our wagon thankfully for the hotel."—New York Sun.

The Crimson Cliffs.

One of the most conspicuous landmarks, or, rather, snowmarks, in the whole of the arctic regions is the red snowbanks discovered near Cape York, Greenland, by Captain John Ross in the year 1818. For miles and miles the hills are covered with snow that is as red as though it had been saturated with blood. Lieutenant Greely, who visited that region while on his famous arctic expedition, microscopically examined these blood stained cliffs and reports the color due to a minute organism which he calls Protococcus nivalis.—St. Louis Republic.

Overheard In the Restaurant.

She—I went to see a beautiful play while we were in New York.

He—What was it?

She—Well, I can't remember the name exactly. It sounded like "Dr. Deppety."

He—Who took the leading character?

She—A man of the name of Willard, Francis Willard. Oh, he's just elegant! Magnificent! He doesn't speak very plainly, and he can't sing a little bit; but, oh, he's just perfectly grand.

He—Was it a play or an opera?

She—Oh, something of that sort! I had a quarrel with Herbert about you that night and didn't notice much.

He—Why did you quarrel about me?

She—Well, I told him of our engagement that night before we started for the theater and then asked him if he still wanted to take me out, and he laughed and said, "Certainly, I would just as soon take an engaged girl to an entertainment as any kind of a girl," horrid thing!

He—Why was he horrid?

She—I just revenged myself by sitting and thinking of you all the evening. Oh, say, those are actors sitting at that table over there.

He (suspiciously)—How do you know?

She—Why, because they keep looking around to see if people are watching them. Actors always do that to advertise themselves, you know.

And the waiter brought the checks.—Boston Journal.

NAPOLEON'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

He Seemed to Live In a Charmed Circle and Went About With No Fear.

In reply to the question in what engagements he considered himself to have been in the greatest danger of losing his life Napoleon once said, "In the commencement of my campaigns." Indeed if further proof were demanded to show that he did not spare himself at Toulon it is only necessary to add that, during the 10 weeks of its siege, Napoleon, in addition to a bayonet wound in his thigh, had three horses shot under him, while at the siege of Acre during the expedition to Egypt he lost no fewer than four in the same manner.

During the last days of his life, when captivity, disappointment and sickness had well nigh completed their work, it is said that the agony of his fatal disease drew from him on many occasions the pitiful cry of, "Why did the cannon balls spare me?"

During his long military career Napoleon fought 60 battles, while Cæsar fought but 50. In the early part of his career he was utterly reckless of danger while on the battlefield, and this spirit of fearlessness contributed largely to the love and esteem in which he was held by his armies. There was a curious belief among the English in Napoleon's time that he had never been wounded, and indeed the report was current that he carefully, if not in a cowardly manner, refrained from exposing himself. Nothing could be more contrary to the truth, for he was in reality several times severely wounded, but as he wished to impress upon his troops the belief that good fortune never deserted him, and that, like Achilles, he was well nigh invulnerable he always made a secret of his many dangers. He therefore enjoined once for all upon the part of his immediate staff the most absolute silence regarding all circumstances of this nature, for it is almost impossible to calculate the confusion and disorder which would have resulted from the slightest report or the smallest doubt relative to his existence. Upon the single thread of this man's life depended not only the fate and government of a great empire, but the whole policy and destiny of Europe as well.

DIDN'T HAVE ANY USUAL BRAND.

How a Country Cousin Made Miserable a Newly Made Man About Town.

When an adaptive young man from the far corner of some New England or western state lives for a time in New York and absorbs enough of its atmosphere to gain the prestige of a regular boulevardier, it's pretty hard now and again to have old times thrust upon him in the person of a primitive cousin or brother-in-law, whom he is bound in conscience to entertain. A case of this kind occurred recently, in which the artless relative saw nothing but a screamingly funny lapse of memory, while the man about town found a mortification therein which was pretty hard to live through.

A complete deliverance of the bumpkin into the hands of the outfitter made him presentable, and then there was the little bachelor dinner at a Fifth avenue hotel given by the swell to all the smart men, who wanted "to meet your cousin, don't you know."

All went merry until the wine list came forth. To be sure, the bumpkin talked too loud and refused to understand any monitory wink, but then he said nothing too badly out of place.

"What wine will you have?" said the cousin, addressing him.

"Haw! Haw! I don't know, Cousin Dick, anything about the wine. You'll have to settle that yourself."

"Shall we begin on a bottle of Sauterne?"

"Lordy, how can I tell! Anything you like!" shouted the red cheeked, bullet headed youth, who couldn't make head or tail of the winks and looks of deadly warning emanating from the swell's eye.

People at adjoining tables pricked up their ears in amused curiosity, while the guests at the table looked a trifle disconcerted at the bumpkin's noise.

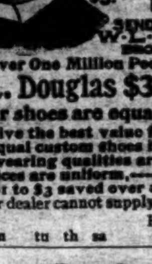
"What," said the swell, firmly planting his index finger on the word "Medoc" and glaring at the youth mesmerically, so that he might understand and repeat it, "do you generally take?"

"Usually!" shouted the youth. "Haw, haw, haw! Isn't that great? Usually nothing! Of course! Never see wine. How could I? You know that, Cousin Dick, as well as I do. You never saw wine at home, and now New York makes you forget all about it. Usually! Haw, haw!" and the terrible youth stretched out at full length and roared satisfactorily for about five minutes, while a sense of frozenness stole over his cousin, and the swells looked on in amused pity.

That frozen cousin is dead henceforth to family ties in so far as dining social recruits is concerned, at least.—New York Herald.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †



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This soap is liked by women as well as by men, especially mothers of families for their children. It makes your skin like a baby's.

It is free from alkali and yields a soft and abundant lather, whether the water be hard or soft, hot or cold. It clears the pores, stimulates their action, and thus softens, smoothes and whitens the skin and improves the health. Soap luxury.

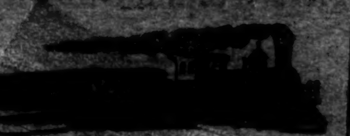
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DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkins 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville ... p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston ... m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.50; returning leaves Tarboro 4.50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.20 p m; arrive Atkins 8.15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 8.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.05 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.18 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 3.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.31 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.55 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

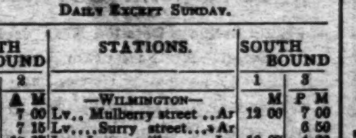
Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.43 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.30 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.32 p m., Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5.58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv....Surry street....Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv....Jacksonville......Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv....Maysville.........Lv	9 34	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar..Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

Robert Portner Brewing Company's BOCK BEER.

IS NOW ON SALE!

Brewed from Bavarian Hops And Canadian Malt.

Well-Aged and Of Delicious Flavor.

march 5 tf

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 28 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 46 "	Lv....Fayetteville ...Ar	10 33 "
4 33 "	Ar ...Fayetteville ...Lv	10 56
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville June Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv ....Sanford ....Ar	12 18 "
1 22 "	Lv......Climax.......Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv....Greensboro.....Ar	2 50 "
12 56 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 10 "
12 13 "	Lv....Stokesdale.....Ar	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 23 "	Lv......Maxton.....Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	8 46 "
4 50 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. ..Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and Southbound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

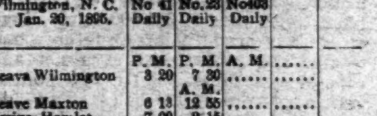
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 55	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 26
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25
Leave Charlotte			10 25
Leave Lincolnton			11 47
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			12 42
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 53
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 25	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.30 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.13 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

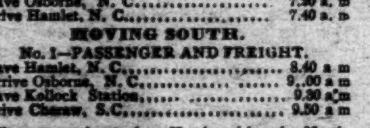
V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C. .... 6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station........ 6.50 a m
Leave Osborne, N. C. .... 7.20 a m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C. .... 7.40 a m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C. .... 8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C. .... 9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station........ 9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C. .... 9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon. ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 21, 1895

FIFTEEN INDICTMENTS

Charging Twenty Men With Murder During the Troubles in New Orleans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—At 12 50 the members of the grand jury filed into the court room and as soon as the court could give its attention to their presence, the poll was called and the foreman presented fifteen indictments, charging twenty men with murder committed on last Tuesday morning in the levee troubles. All have been in custody, but were released from the Recorder's court on bond. All of the indictments contain clauses "and other persons whose names are as yet unknown to the grand jury aforesaid, being workmen and laborers in the art, mystery and manual occupation of rolling, placing and stowing compressed cotton on board of vessels at the port of New Orleans."

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Lower—Pork Products in Better Demand.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, March 20.—May wheat opened from 56 to 56⅛c. sold between 55⅝ and 56¼@56⅜c, closing at 55⅝@55¾c, ⅛@¼c under Saturday. Wheat was steady and unchanged. May corn opened at 47⅜c, sold between 47 and 47⅝c closing at 47⅛c, ⅛c under yesterday. Prices in the car lot department were ⅛c higher during trading than yesterday.

Provisions—The offerings of pork by several of the packers at the opening brought out the fact that little was wanted and prices naturally declining. When the selling was ended a better demand sprung up, Armour buying some and the scalpers toiling on, a good recovery resulted and the close showed May pork but 2½c under yesterday. May lard unchanged and May ribs a shade higher. Domestic markets were steady.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Manchester Advices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: The market is very firm. The advance in silver has stimulated business in many important directions. Much business has increased, not through any advance in prices, but owing to improvement in the rates of exchange. A moderately well distributed trade has been executed. Yarns in good demand, but the firmness of the market checks sales.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced 13 to 14 points, closing firm at a net rise for the day of 11 to 12 points, with sales of 334,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 3 points on futures, but reacted and closed weak at a net advance for the day of 1 to 1½ points. Spot sales were 35,000 bales, at an advance of 3 32d. New Orleans advanced 7 to 9 points. New York warehouse stock is slowly increasing. It is now 175,000 bales, against 243,000 last year, 276,000 in 1893 and 387,000 in 1892. Silver continues strong, and advanced ⅜d in London and ¼c here. Print cloths were firmer. Brown goods are stronger than they have been in many months. The semi-weekly interior receipts as reported by New Orleans were 33,000, against 12,000 last year and 15,000 in 1892. Shipments, 32,000 bales against 18,000 last year, and 24,000 in 1892. In Manchester, yarns and cloths were dearer than reported, but buyers refused to go on. Port receipts to day 18,402 bales, against 23,629 this day last week, and 7,838 last year; thus far this week, 74,047 against 92,646 thus far last year. Spot cotton here was quiet at an advance of ⅛c; 300 bales were delivered on contract. Houston received to day 2,216 bales against 4,659 this day last week and 771 last year; St. Louis 1,215 bales, against 551 last week and 207 last year; Memphis, 872 bales against 1,156 last week and 207 last year; Augusta, 283 bales against 482 last week and 83 last year. The Southern spot markets were generally firm. Wilmington advanced ¼c, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk and Augusta ⅛c, and New Orleans and Memphis 1-16c. New Orleans sold 5 000 bales and Memphis 4,725. New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at six to nine thousand against 2,093 bales last week and 1,449 last year. Prices are now 85 to 89 points higher than a few weeks ago.

To-day's features: It almost seemed as if everybody in town was buying cotton to-day, and the bears seemed to crawl into a hole and pull the hole after them. Wall street and other outside people were buying. The South, Liverpool and the Continent bought heavily. On the advance there was some realizing, as usual, but in spite of this the closing figures were near the best of the day. As for the speculation it exceeded nothing seen here in a number of years. Liverpool sold 25,000 bales on the spot, and this electrified the market. No attention was paid to the large receipts at the ports and the interior towns. That is an old story. Everybody is thinking of the future, of the next crop, and a possible decline in the acreage as well as a certain decrease in the use of fertilizers. Outside of that, there is the increasing general business in this country, the great strength of the British cotton markets, the steady rise of silver, advancing spot quotations in this country, the better outlook for the dry goods trade, the broader stock market, the larger investment in bonds, betokening returning confidence among capitalists; the stronger rates for money—in a word, the more cheerful aspect of things in the dominion of commerce and finance fixing their attention on these things. The cotton bulls find their courage increasing, and the speculation has a breadth not seen for many a month past.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange states the semi-weekly movement at thirteen leading interior towns as follows: Receipts this year 33,248 bales, against 72,378 last year and 15,537 in 1892; shipments 84,304 bales, against 18,451 last year and 24,473 in 1892; stock 288,367 bales, against 369,361 in 1892.

A heavy snow storm set in at Fort Monroe, Va., at nine o'clock yesterday morning and continued until 3 p. m., followed by rain.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. C.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH CRUISER REINA REGENTE

No Doubt of the Loss of the Vessel and All on Board—The Allianca Affair—Decision in the Suit of Sir William Eden Against Whistler, the Artist.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, March 20.—A decision was rendered to-day in the suit brought by Sir William Eden against Jas. Whistler, the artist, to compel the latter to deliver Lady Eden's portrait and to pay forty dollars for having delayed its delivery. The portrait was exhibited in the Champ De Mars *salon*, and when the *salon* closed the artist, owing to a dispute over the price of the picture, refused to deliver it to Sir William, who thereupon instituted proceedings. When the case came to trial Whistler stated that he had effaced the head of the portrait. To-day's decision directs Whistler to restore the picture and return Sir William's check with interest at five per cent. The artist is also condemned to pay twenty dollars damages and the costs of the proceedings.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill introduced by Mr. Timothy Healy, member from North of Lorth, giving to every ratepayer in Ireland a vote in the borough in which he rated, passed its second reading. Though the measure is simply similar to a municipal act which has long been in force in England, it has been brought forward annually for the past twenty years, and its progress blocked by the Conservative members of the House. Mr. Balfour and other Conservative members to-day announced that they approved of the measure.

MADRID, March 20.—*El Marpciale* this morning says the report that the wreck of the missing cruiser Reina Regente has been discovered, is utterly without foundation. The Alfonso XII, which was sent out to search for the missing ship, has, the paper says, returned from her cruise without having obtained any news regarding the fate of the cruiser. The Government still entertains the hope that the Reina Regente, having run short of coal, has been blown into the Atlantic, and may yet be heard from.

The *Correspondedcia* this morning reasserted that the Reina Regente was discovered sunk in shallow water at Bajo Aceitunos, adding that the wreck was just visible at low tide. The paper also says that the cruiser Alfonso XII has brought from the wreck the bodies of thirty of the crew of the wrecked ship.

The Alfonso XII will return to the scene of the wreck with divers and dragging apparatus. A cushion washed ashore at Tariffa has been identified as having come from the cabin of the Reina Regente. It is asserted there that Admiral Pasquin, Minister of Marine, knows the truth regarding the missing cruiser, but that no official announcement of her fate will be printed until a new Cabinet shall have been formed. Meanwhile Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the officers and crew of the ship belonged, are in general mourning and the women of these cities are heaping maledictions upon the heads of the Moorish Embassy, whom they look upon as the cause of the disaster. It was upon her return trip from conveying them to Tangier that the cruiser was lost.

A dispatch from Cadiz says that the coast near Conil, somewhat further south, is strewn with wreckage, uniforms, flags, and various other articles from the lost cruiser Reina Regente. Officials along the coast have forbidden the people to approach the points where the wreckage has been cast up, ostensibly to prevent the scene of grief which would accompany the search for the bodies of friends or relatives. The authorities say that they are doing all possible to recover bodies and wreckage. The people here believe they are doing nothing.

HAVANA, March 20.—The *Luica* says that the Allianca when fired on by the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, had on board the Cuban Rebel General Antonio Maceo, or his brother Jose, and that she landed him at Sandy Hook.

BASE BALL.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.—Rain prevented the Boston and Washington game here this afternoon, and Managers Selee and Schmelz took their collection of Beaneaters and Senators and departed with them for Charleston, where they will play three games, to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. Boston left some of their best—Ganzel, Stivvetts, Ryan, Nash and Bannon—here, to get individual training, while the rest of the team work the exhibition games in Charleston and Savannah, returning here to play three games on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The team will then start home, playing North Carolina and Virginia towns en route.

The outlook for the successful organization of the proposed South Atlantic League at the meeting to be held in Augusta on Monday next is flattering.

JACKSONVILLE, March 20.—The New York Giants did not play to-day. They will play to-morrow if the weather is favorable, Friday they leave for the North.

WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN.

A Vestibule Train Derailed Near Jackson, Georgia—No Passengers Hurt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., March 20.—The Southbound vestibule train on the Southern railway jumped the track this morning at 2 o'clock near Jackson, Ga., and was almost a total wreck. No one was killed, and all the passengers escaped without a scratch. The engineer, whose name is not yet ascertained, was bruised, and the fireman, Roberts, was very seriously scalded. Neither had time to jump. The engineer put on brakes, and this saved the forward coaches from being crushed between the sleepers. All the coaches left the track except the last sleeper, and all turned over. Dr. Rankin, surgeon of the Illinois Central R. R., was in the train and gave the sufferers attention. Dr. Rankin's hand was bruised, and no other passenger suffered so severely. The accident is said to have been caused by the taking out of a rail from the track.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 36¼@36⅝c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, March 20—Spirits turpentine firm at 33c; receipts 1 cask. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 110 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 20—Spirits turpentine quoted firm at 35c for regulars; first receipts 335 casks, of which 250 were from Brunswick for shipment; sales 5 casks. Rosin quoted nominal for M, N, window glass and water white; other grades are quiet. Closing quotations—A, B and C $1 00, F $1 50, G $1 75, H $1 90, I $2 00, K $2 10, M $2 85, N $3 15, window glass $3 55; water white $3 75.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS

THREATENED THROUGH ENCROACHMENT OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

In Nicaragua and Venezuela—A Cabinet Council Called at the White House to Consider the Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The prospects of serious complications which threaten the United States through probable European encroachments on Venezula and Nicaragua have assumed a phase of such danger to the principle laid down in the Monroe doctrine, that a special Cabinet conference was held at the White House this afternoon to consider the subject. There is no doubt whatever that these subjects are considered by the President and Secretary Gresham as of much more import to this country than the Allianca incident or the recall of Minister Thurston, and must be handled with unusual delicacy and with the knowledge that a misstep may plunge the Government into an embarrassing complication with Great Britain, and with several of the European nations.

The conference was attended by the President and Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Lamont. It lasted several hours, but Mr. Lamont withdrew after a brief attendance, Mr. Gresham took with him to the White House official copies of the recent correspondence on both the Venezuela and Nicaragua complications, and remained with Mr. Cleveland some time after his colleagues had left. It cannot be learned whether any additional information in the matter was received at the State Department today, but it is learned that Mr. Ballard has failed to arrange the Mosquito trouble with the British Government in a manner satisfactory to the Senate. Great Britain's ultimatum, demanding an indemnity for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields, and the report that a British war-ship is on her way to enforce the demand is the latest known serious phase of the difficulties growing out of the Bluefields affair, and as action by this Government may involve a new construction of the Monroe doctrine, it can be seen that slowly and carefully the President and his advisers are obliged to feel their way to prevent any possibility of blunder, or neglect any advantage that might weaken the practical sponsorship which the United States Government holds over the South American and Central American republics. In the Venezuela affair the United States Government finds itself opposed to such strong advisers as Great Britain, France and Germany, with Belgium as an incidental factor. The settlement of the claim of Great Britain to certain Venezuela territory is the main cause for alarm, and to this is added the prospect that Germany will send war ships to collect a large amount of money guaranteed German contractors for the construction of the Central Venezuela road. France and Belgium have a common ground for acting, disturbing to the peace of the little South American Republic, in the expulsion of the French and Belgium Ministers from the country. Both Governments have protested against the expulsion and France will send a naval vessel to take the envoys home. The Monroe doctrine and its ramifications contain ample authority, it is said, for the United States to display an active interest in the threatening attitude of Great Britain and Germany, and while the probable action of France and Belgium does not seemingly come within the scope of the doctrine, it is understood to be the belief of this Government that all four of the powers will join issue in opposition to the United States to secure their several ends and such amalgamation is likely to beget a desire on the part of all to extend their dominions.

The conference at the White House to-day was of a strictly private character, but it is learned to-night on good authority that no definite action was agreed to.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Hawaiian Minister—Ex-Senator Ransom, Minister to Mexico, Will Leave Friday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Thurston, still declines to discuss the report that Secretary Gresham has asked his Government to recall him. He maintains what is officially announced as "diplomatic silence" with respect to the matter, and politely refuses either to deny or affirm the correctness of the statement. No person in official life will discuss the subject, but every body else who may be assumed to know of it treats the recall as an assured fact, and some treat the cause of it direct to Mr. Thurston's comments upon Mr. Blount.

Ex-Senator Ransom, Minister to Mexico, paid a farewell visit to his friends at the capitol to-day. He leaves here for his home in North Carolina to-night, from where he will start for his new post. His intention is to start for Mexico on Friday.

Movements of vessels were reported at the Navy Department to-day as follows: The Charleston sailed from Chefoo for Port Arthur; the Concord arrived at Shanghai; the Detroit left Nagagaski for Chemulpo, and the ram Katathdin sailed from Boston for Bath, Maine; the ram has just undergone a gravity test at the Charleston navy yard.

WARM WIRELETS.

Roanoke, Va., was given another touch of winter yesterday. A regular blizzard raged during the forenoon, and snow continued to fall all the afternoon and evening.

Ralph Wilkes, with a record of 2:06¾, the fastest horse in New England, died at the Maplehurst Farm, in South Lancaster, Mass., yesterday, after an illness of less than twelve hours.

A negro woman named Harriet Taylor was hanged by a mob near Petarsburg, Lincoln county, Tenn., last night. She was accused of burning a house belonging to a Mr. Byless, a few months ago.

The Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable April 1. For the second week of March, the Company earned, gross, $221,898; increase $13,567.

Cablegrams received at the Navy Department announce the departure of the San Francisco from Athens for Corfu, the arrival of the Essex at Santa Cruz, and the sailing of the Chicago from Bermuda for New York.

E. I. Butler, cashier of the Arlington National Bank, and an Alderman of Lawrence, Mass., committed suicide by shooting yesterday morning. Mr. Butler was sick with grippe and has been suffering terribly. He leaves a widow and three small children.

At Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, E. L. Harris got out process for the arrest of ten of the best known gamblers of the city, and took steps to recover money lost in gambling dens. He claims to have lost $110 000 in various forms of gambling in the last two years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A SEVERE STORM.

TERRIFIC SIMOON AT DENNISON, TEXAS.

Air Filled With Sand—Houses Blown Down—Snow and Wind in Missouri and Illinois—Street Car Traffic Stopped—Railways Obstructed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENISON, TEXAS, March 20.—A terrific simoon, filling the air with sand, swept over this section last night. Houses were unroofed, trees blown down and a great deal of damage done. It was the most violent wind storm ever experienced in this section. So far as known, there were no lives lost.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 20.—The snow storm has been general during the last twenty-four hours. Reports from Southern Missouri and Illinois show that the storm has been severe in those sections. At Columbus, Indiana, since this morning a heavy snow storm has prevailed. Street car traffic has been stopped and railway traffic greatly impeded. The storm is still raging, and is the most severe in years. The snow is six inches deep and is drifting. At Persy, Ill., a steady northwest gale, with blinding snow and minute particles of ice is blowing at the rate of forty-three miles an hour. Snow has drifted three and four feet deep in places, and business is practically suspended.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20.—At 9 o'clock this morning Augusta was visited by the most destructive wind-storm ever seen since 1878. The cyclone came from the Southwest with but little warning, and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. In its track there lay destruction, and houses were wiped from their foundations and sent in all directions over house tops that were not touched by the bounding circular winds. Strange to say there were no fatalities, though in many instances roofs were carried away, with the occupants left unhurt. The majority of the houses ruined were small one-story ones. The section of the city over which the cyclone passed was that for the most part inhabited by the poorer classes of whites and negroes. The path of the cyclone was about a mile in length from the first place it struck to where it finally lifted and passed over. The path was in the shape of an S, and the cyclone struck about every quarter of a mile, making four descents and rebounding, but the second was possibly the worst. These were on Gwynett street. The first houses blown down were two small ones on the outskirt of the city; across the street five small houses were completely demolished so that there was no trace of them except a few chimneys and foundation posts. A small outhouse from a lot further down the street came hurling through the air and struck the side of a mill, the force of the missile shattered the iron and the little house was driven into the side of the larger one. Scantlings and boards also pierced the iron sides of the mill until it had the appearance of a frontier fort after an engagement with Indians.

Several hundred yards further to the northeast the cyclone came down again and demolished one half of the roundhouse of the Central Railroad of Georgia. One of the locomotives in the shops at the time was badly damaged and the tin roof of the remaining portion of the building was stripped like an orange peeled. The roof of the Perkins Manufacturing Company's building was blown way.

In all about forty houses were badly damaged. The loss is variously estimated, but it is conservatively placed at $30,000.

The great cyclone of 1878 passed over part of the territory covered by this but did far greater damage. Perhaps seventy-five people were rendered homeless by this morning's winds.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

A Negro Killed While Trying to Force His Way Into a White Lady's Room.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 20.—A *Morning News* special from Waycross, Ga., says: Henry Dawson, colored, stood on a barrel at the window of Miss Mannie McGee's a night or two ago at Patterson, and tried to enter her room. The fair sleeper awoke and screamed for help. The negro threatened to murder her if she did not shut up. His threat did not avail and the young lady's father was on the way to his daughter's room with a Winchester rifle. The negro did not see the approaching father behind him. He pulled at the window, but his efforts were powerless. Mr. McGee, the young lady's father, gave no warning, but shot the negro off the barrel. He staggered away and dropped dead, and a coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

PENITENTIARY SCANDAL.

In Which Some of the State Officials of Tennessee Are Involved.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A special to the *Post* from Nashville, Tenn., says: The penitentiary scandal is increasing in magnitude and including some of the highest State officials. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, secretary of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of this city, has testified that he was paid $2,000 for perfecting sale of the land on which the penitentiary is to be built, and that he gave $500 of this money to Adjutant-General Fief and $500 to C. C. Estill, president of the board of railroad tax assessors.

J. & P. Coates Co., the Scotch-American thread manufacturers of Glasgow, yesterday reduced the price of their products by 20 per cent.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—Note the Authors.

Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins.
No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson.
No. 48—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E N Southworth.
No. 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 43—Meeting Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon.
No. 42—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth
No. 40—The Heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 35—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 33—The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter Scott.
No. 31—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 29—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade.
No. 27—The Squire's Darling; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 23—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
No. 22—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.
No. 20—Mr Gilfil's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.
No. 19—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv Cobb, Jr.
No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island, By Mrs Ann S Stephens.
No. 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
No. 14—Nurse Revels Mistake; By Florence Warden
No. 12—The Black Tulip; by Alexander Dumas.
No. 11—The Belle of Lynn, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of Dora Thorne.
No. 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 6—The Corsican Brothers; By Alex Dumas.
No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
No. 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

Plant the Best.

Houlton Mains Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Order soon, as the quantity is limited.

Daily arrivals of Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, &c. Write for samples and prices.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
mch 19 tf D&W Nutt and Mulberry sts

A GHOST OF A PLACE.

THE STORY OF ASHLEY HALL AND HOSPITABLE COLONEL BULL.

How the Planter Kept His Household Goods From the Hands of the "Raiders." Pictures of a Beautiful Suburb That All Visitors to Charleston Admire.

Woodlands thick with undergrowth; tranquil country stillness, the stillness of a bit of country comparatively untilled and unpastured; roadways lined with tall and stately trees—such the scene as the clatter of horses' hoofs echoing on the hard flooring of the river bridge dies away into noiseless footfalls and the wheels turn without sound in the yielding soil of St. Andrew's. The murmured chorus of countless pines charms us into forgetfulness of the city's close proximity across the river. Ahead the way unfolds to us, broad and smooth, winding between long battalions of ancient oaks, muffled up to their chins in gray; on through miles of the century old trees, their massive trunks bound with fibrous scarfs, as if to veil the scars of successive seasons, every twig and branch and spray hung with streaming moss. Grand old oaks! Autumnal storms and April airs in turns have tossed and kissed their rugged boughs, yet the giant trunks stand firm. Scarce a gap in the uniform line shows where a grenadier has fallen out of ranks, and, elbow to elbow, they guard the ancient highway from encroachment of forest or field.

Here is an old gateway, the entrance to the grounds which once surrounded Ashley Hall, one of the proudest and most spacious of the ancestral homes in this parish. We pass through the useless massive portals into the driveway beyond. In the shaded light the avenue seems dreaming of the past, for these great oaks stand guard over the wreck of all they were intended to adorn. Of the stately home to which their beauty formed a fit approach nothing now remains but the crumbling marble steps and tall, spirelike chimneys. Little pickaninnies play hide and seek where once the flowers in "my lady's garden" grew in trim luxuriance. Only the Ashley is unchanged as it ripples by on its way to the sea, its waves as blue and sparkling as when it bore many a boating party from the mansion house.

Ashley Hall was the scene of a munificent and lavish hospitality in antebellum days. Its owner possessed immense plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana in addition to his Carolina estates, and the great halls and spacious drawing rooms of the St. Andrew's mansion were frequently thronged with a gay company of the most distinguished people of the state. The host was passionately fond of the chase and delighted to assemble about him those who shared in his love of sport. Deer hunts, participated in by famous sportsmen from all over the south, were features of every season. The same open handed generosity that dictated a hospitality so marked obtained between master and slave, and the large retinue of servants at the hall were a happy, care free set. It was traditional that no one was ever sent away empty handed who applied for aid at the doors of this plantation home.

This old hall, in which seven generations of the same family had dwelt, living almost ideal lives, met with a tragic fate. The organized struggle between the north and south was at an end, but the "raiders" were in possession of this country. They had already sacked and destroyed every house in the parish, with a single exception, and that plantation was occupied by an enemy more dreaded even than demoralized soldiers—namely, smallpox. That frightened even rough handed rapacity away, and venerable Drayton Hall, today famous for its wonderful gardens, was preserved inviolate. The knowledge of the fate that had overtaken the homes of his neighbors, and which he felt that a few hours more would precipitate upon his own, determined Colonel Bull. Calling for kindling wood, surrounded by his awestricken servants, he himself applied the pine torch to his household gods. Pictures, plate, antique furniture, valued heirlooms—all were sacrificed save the small number which could be hastily secreted by trusted slaves when they learned of his intention. It is related by an eyewitness that the stalwart planter wept tears of infinite sorrow as the sounds of falling brick and crumbling woodwork smote upon his ears. Just back of the house is an ancient monument erected to commemorate one of Carolina's colonial governors, an ancestor of the doughty colonel. It was on the base of this shaft that the master of the manor sat and watched the destruction of his home.

We retrace our way along the ranks of rare old trees, passing through the ancient gateway, fit subject for poet's theme, into the open road, where we are greeted by a procession of oaks as symmetrical as those we left behind. Miles of moss fringed trees, their somber curtains swaying far above, and again drooping so as almost to touch the earth about their feet, continue even to the cleared strip of land immediately in front of the bridge. Opposite lies the city, her cluster turrets and slender spires outlined against the evening sky.

Asked how we like the oaks, we say that they are "beautiful," but all the while we are conscious that they have a charm of their own not to be interpreted in words.—Cor. New York Post.

A Great Landowner.

A tourist was being driven over a part of the country in Ireland where his infernal majesty appeared to have given his name to all the objects of interest in the locality, for there was the Devil's bridge, the Devil's caldron, the Devil's glen, etc. Said the traveler:

"The devil seems to be the greatest landowner in these parts."

"Ah, sure, your honor," replied the jarvey, "that is so, but he lives in England. I think he's what they call an absentee landlord in Ireland."—London Gentlewoman.

The Snow Flower.

A traveler in Siberia tells us about a wonderful plant found in the northern part of that country, where the ground is perpetually covered with a coating of frost and snow. It is called the snow flower, and the description of its birth and its short life reads like a fairy tale.

He says it shoots out of the frozen soil on the first day of the year and attains a height of 3 feet. On the third day it blooms, remaining open for only 24 hours. Then the stem, the leaves and the flower are converted into snow—in other words, the plant goes back into its original elements.

The leaves are three in number and the flower is star shaped. On the third day, the day the bloom appears, little glistening specks appear on the extremities of the leaves. They are about the size of the head of a pin and are the seeds of the flower.

It is said that some of these seeds were gathered once and taken to St. Petersburg, where they were buried in a bed of snow. The first of the following year the plant burst forth and bloomed, just as it does in Siberia.—Philadelphia Times.

A portrait of a man scratched on bone, apparently the shoulder blade of a sheep, was found in 1857 in a Swiss lake dwelling.

Wheat is mentioned in the Scriptures as a well known grain and under wide cultivation.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

A chance to make money.—I made $534 00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co, S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

$12.00 a day to agents selling the Royal White Metal Plater, or taking orders for plating. Trade secrets, formulas, receipts, &c, furnished free. A good agent can make two to three thousand dollars per year with the Royal Plater. For terms, &c, address Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. nov 28 6t change mon

I am selling one fourth of a pound of Smoking Tobacco for 5 cents Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Crackers and Cakes sold at lowest prices. Best quality Flour, Molasses and Syrup always on hand. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. mr 17 tf

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a bargain. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deale in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer fo quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. s21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c61

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coal by Steamer.

Now Landing by Clyde S. S. Croatan.

300 Tons

Choice Egg & Stove Coal.

It being impossible for sailing vessels to move by reason of the ice blockade North, I have had to freight Coal by steamer at much extra cost, although the price will remain unchanged in Wilmington.

I am now receiving several carloads of Tennessee Coal direct from the mines. J. A. SPRINGER.
feb 22 tf

Retail Dealers.

It is to your advantage to call and see us or write for prices on

Tinware

Of every description

Paper and Twine, Bags,

Glassware,

Such as Lamps, Chimneys, Fancy ware. &c.

Crockery, Woodenware,

Baskets, Washboards. Clothes Pins, Axehandles, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms Clothes Lines, &c.

CANDIES.

Largest variety of Penny Goods, Stick and Mixed Candies. Also Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, hats, notions, stationery, &c. We are leaders in low prices.

Yours to save,

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Next Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $3.00. Phone 118. ma

Bicycles, 1895.

If you ride, why not ride the best? We have them. The Victors, the Stearnes, the Crescents, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

These are the best Bicycles. For further information and catalogues, please call at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
mar 10 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will You Let this Pass By?

Bleached Table Linen, round thread, 68 inches, at 68c, marked down from One Dollar a yard.

Bleached Table, 64 inches wide, sold for 75c, marked down to 53c a yard.

68 inch wide Bleached Table Linen round thread, is well worth $1.50 a yard, to be sold at $1.08.

70 inch wide round Thread Table Linen, would be good value at $1.25 a yard, to be sold at 93c a yard.

70 inch wide Bleached Table Linen, real value $1.50, now $1.08 a yard.

70 inch wide Bleached Table Linen at 93c a yard, real value 1.25 a yard.

Unbleached Table Linen 62 inch wide to be sold at 73c, would be good value at One Dollar.

52 inches wide unbleached Table Linen at 25c a yard, real value 40c.

56 inch wide Real Plaid Table Cloth, to be sold at 39c yard, regular price 50c.

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.
mar 9 tf

AND THEY STILL KEEP AT IT.

Doing more business than they ever did before. Say, Jim, do you know what makes it? No, I do not know! Everybody says the times are harder than they ever saw them. Well, Jim, I will tell you what I think keeps their store cowded all the time. Well I wish you would tell me; other merchants can do it. Well it is simply this, they do business on the one price system and they buy their goods with the hard cash and get them so cheap they can make prices that other merchants can't reach. Say, Jim, do you know one of the firm has been in New York nearly one month buying the bigest bargains you ever saw. He has learned all the holes and corners where there is bargains to be found. He struck an auction where they were selling a lot of goods that insurance companies were having sold and stepped in and bought. A big lot of fine Kid Gloves that the merchants sold for $1.00, now they will sell them to you for 33c for ladies and 29c for men. A lot of remnants in black Satteen at 3 and 5c per yard. A fine line of Silk Scarfs for Gentlemen for 10c each. A fine line of Boys' and Girl's Tamashanta Caps for 25c, worth elsewhere $1.00. One thousand and five hundred Women's French Felt Hats at 10c each. Four hundred snow white French Felt Hats for 25c. A whole stock of Ribbons for fully half price for 3c per yard. Forty rolls of the best seamless Matting at 10c per yard. A fine line of Window Shades at 20c. 25 and 35c, these Shades are extra cheap. Well it would do you good to look over their Dress Goods and see what nice selections they have. All grades of light weight and colored in Spring Goods. All the Crincle Crepes. Fine Satteens, all colors, from 8⅓ to 20c. Fine Ginghams from 4 to 9c. A lovely line of Silks for Ladies from 29 to 40c. They have everything you want in Dress Goods, from the cheapest to the best. I tell you, Jim, that is why they are doing such fine cash business. They carry what the people want and prices that the people can buy at. Well if that is the case we will do our trading with them altogether in the future. Say, Sally, where did you say that place was at. Why it is on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop., of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
mar 17 tf

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,013 78
Stocks	2,127 50
Real estate	6,800 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	19,693 54
	$162,634 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 29
Deposits	134,916 60
	$162,634 89

J S. WORTH, Cashier.
march 9 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

By Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis, Receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, is plaintiff, and John Haar, Jr., and others are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner will sell by public auction, for cash, on Tuesday, 2nd of April, 1895 at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, the following lot or parcel of land situate in the said City of Wilmington, and bounded and de cribed as follows, to-wit.: Beginning in the western line of Front street, at its intersection with the southern line of Henderson's alley, and running thence along the western line of Front street twenty-five feet to the northern line of a lot owned (or formerly owned) by H. Brunhild and brother, thence along the said line westwardly eighty-nine feet six inches, thence with and in a line parallel with the said line of Front street to the southern line of Henderson's alley, thence with the said southern line east to the beginning on Front street. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Commissioner.
mar 5 12 19 26 April 2

Commissioner's Sale.

By Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis Receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, is plaintiff, and Peter Mohr and his wife Johanna Mohr and others are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell by public auction for cash on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, the following lot or parcel of land situate in the said city of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit. Beginning in the southern line of Market street at a point thirty-three feet westwardly from its intersection with the western line of Thirteenth street, and running thence westwardly along Market street thirty-three feet, thence southwardly parallel with Thirteenth street one hundred and fifty feet to the northern line of Meadow street, thence eastwardly with said line thirty-three feet, and thence northwardly parallel with Thirteenth street one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, being a part of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Block 166 according to the official plan of said City of Wilmington. JNO. D. TAYLOR, Commissioner.
mch 5 8t—5 12 19 26 ap 2

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